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ST. ALBANS

VERMONT

PUBLISHED FOR THE BOARD OF TRADE

THE NEW YORK
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ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

LOOKING SOUTH FROM DEPOT BUILDING.

Advantages, Resources

AND

Attractions

OF

ST. ALBANS, VT.

ITS

Location, Railroad Facilities, Churches, Schools, Literary and Social Life; Industries and Institutions; and General Features.

Illustrated

1889

PUBLISHED FOR THE BOARD OF TRADE

N. Y. Board of Trade

THE NEW YORK
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1904

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Introduction

THE object of this publication is to present, in an impartial manner, some of the advantages possessed by St. Albans as a manufacturing point. In addition to important natural advantages, we claim for St. Albans a most favorable location in a thickly-settled, prosperous, fertile and healthful portion of the State, surrounded by a wealthy and industrious population, who have grown up with the country and contributed to its prosperity and good name by an active and earnest industry in the various pursuits which engage the attention of an honest, careful and prudent people. In this work we have also sought to present, in an unprejudiced manner, the general attractions of St. Albans from many standpoints, our aim being not to attract manufacturers only, but good citizens of all classes. To this end we have devoted many pages to the consideration of various topics of local interest, with a view of giving all inquirers all the information possible in reference to every attractive feature of the village, its growth and present condition.

The Board of Trade

RECOGNIZING the power of association and of organization, the public-spirited business men, manufacturers and representatives of the different professions of St. Albans organized the St. Albans Board of Trade, the first organization of the kind in Vermont. In addition to the creation, promotion and maintenance of a sound public spirit—that which is satisfied to enhance the individual advantage through the public welfare—the St. Albans Board of Trade endeavors to spread intelligence regarding this town, bringing to the notice of manufacturers and those seeking locations for industrial enterprises the advantages offered by St. Albans for such interests.

These may be summarized as follows: Advantages of location; in the center of a rich district. Excellent railroad communication, on the main line of the Central Vermont Railroad. Abundance of ground for fit manufacturing sites. Good water, large supply. Good public buildings. Agreeable and comfortable social conditions. Elevated domestic life. Good churches. Commercial prosperity. Solid banks, good stores and public-spirited tradesmen. Unusual healthfulness and exceptionally low death rate. Good sewerage, cleanliness and sanitary conditions. Cheapness of building material. Superior protection against fire. Hospitality of the people. Liberality and co-operation from business men. Practical assistance from the Board of Trade.

ST. ALBANS BOARD OF TRADE

OFFICERS.

F. STEWART STRANAHAN, ... *President*
F. F. TWITCHELL, ... *First Vice-President*
S. S. BEDARD, ... *Second Vice-President*
C. H. HARVEY, ... *Treasurer*
E. W. HYDE, ... *Secretary*

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

G. P. TWIGG, C. H. PLACE, S. C. GREENE,
A. L. WEEKS, M. MAGIFF, H. W. HATCH.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON MANUFACTURES.

J. W. HOBART, GEO. A. AYER, A. W. CLARK,
W. B. FONDA, A. O. BRAINERD, S. S. ALLEN,
E. A. CHITTENDEN.

ON REAL ESTATE.

J. B. FLETCHER, W. E. CLARK, W. T. MERRITT,
M. J. HILL, WM. LOCKE, M. F. SULLIVAN,
E. DESCHENES.

ON LEGISLATION.

GEO. T. CHILDS, NATHAN N. POST, A. W. FULLER,
F. STEWART STRANAHAN G. W. LEPPER.

ON TRANSPORTATION.

H. E. BURGESS, WM. H. ELLIS, A. L. DUTCHER.

ON MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

A. A. HALL, T. S. MILLER, W. TRACY SMITH.

ON ARBITRATION.

H. M. STEVENS, G. E. LANE, CHAS. WYMAN.

ON STATISTICS AND MARKET REPORTS.

J. W. SAULT, G. C. STORY, T. M. DEAL.

ON AGRICULTURE.

J. A. BEDARD, L. J. MORTON, N. GOODSPEED.

ON FINANCE.

S. C. GREENE, G. P. TWIGG, F. F. TWITCHELL.

MEMBERS

Allen, F. Z., - - - - - - - Meat Market
Allen, S. S., - - - - - - - Western Loans
Ayer, George A., - - - - - - Contractor
Bailey, W. S. - - - - - - - Dry Goods
Baker, Calno, - - - - - - - Musician
Bedard, S. S., - - - - - - - Carriages
Bedard, J. A., - - - - - - Clothing and Harness
Borley, Isaac S., - - - - - - Insurance
Bostwick, I. S., - - - - - Coal and Lumber
Brainerd, A. O., - - - - - - - Lumber
Brainerd, F. L., - - - - - - - Grocer
Burgess, H. E., - - - - - - Hardware
Campbell, C. S., - - - - - - - Dentist
Capron, C. L., - - - - - - - Druggist
Chadwick, H. L., - - - - - - Furniture
Chandler, W. D., - - - - - - Photographer
Childs, Geo. T., - - - - Sec'y for Pres't C. V. R. R.
Chittenden, Edward A., - - - Gen. Frt. Agt. C. V. R. R.
Clark, A. W., - - - - - - Stoves and Tinware
Clark, W. E., - - - - - - Hardware
Clark, N. F., - - - - - Gen. Wood Agt. C. V. R. R.
Cummings, S. W., - - - - Gen. Pass. Agt. C. V. R. R.
Cummings, J. H., - - - - - Telegraph Operator
Curtis, L. A., - - - - - - - - Grocer
Deal, T. M., - - - - - Supt. Missisquoi Valley R. R.
Dean, W. F., - - - - - - - Blacksmith
Deschenes, E., - - - - - Boots and Shoes
Dutcher, A. L., - - Druggist and Manufacturer Fly Killer
Dutcher, D., - - - - - - - - Druggist
Ellis, Wm. H., - - - - - - - Grocer
Farnsworth, H. H., - - - - - - Insurance
Fletcher, J. B., - - - - - Supt. National Car Co.
Follansbee, W. T., - - - - - - Carriages
Fonda, W. B., - - - - - - Lumber, Coal, Lime
Foss, J. M., - - - - - Gen. Supt. C. V. R. R.
Fuller, A. W., - - - - - - - Furniture
Gibbs, Warren, - - - - Editor St. Albans *Messenger*
Goodhue, I. J., - - - - - Dealer in Horses
Goodspeed, Nelson, - - - - - - - Farmer
Greene, M. D., - - - - Clerk National Car Co.
Greene, S. C., - - - - - - Stoves and Tinware
Hale, Chas. H., - - - - - - Hardware
Hall, Alfred A., - - - - - - - Lawyer
Harvey, C. H., - - - - - - - Furniture
Hatch, H. W., - - - - - - Hardware
Hill, Merrill J., - - - - - - Insurance
Hobart, J. W., - - - - - - Gen. Mgr. C. V. R. R.
Hyde, F. W., - - - - - - - - Grocer
Jones, H. P., - - - - - Willard Manufacturing Co.

Kelley, B. F., - - - - - - - Real Estate
Lane, Geo. E., - - - - - Books and Stationery
Lang, A. J., - - - Business Manager St. Albans *Messenger*
Lepper, G. W., - - - - - - Grocer
Locke, Wm., - - - - - - - Clothing
Lucas, E. G., - - - - - - Auditor C. V. R. R.
Magiff, M., - - - - - Train Dispatcher C. V. R. R.
Marceau, C., - - - - - - Boots and Shoes
McKenzie, Horace, - - - - - - - Mason
Merritt, W. T., - - - - - - - Grocer
Miller, T. S., - - - - - - - Express Agent
Milo, J., - - - - - - - - Tailor
Mitchell, P., - - - - - - Boots and Shoes
Morin, C. L., - - - - - - Veterinary Surgeon
Morton, C. H., - - - - - - - Clothing
Morton, L. J., - - - - - - - Dry Goods
O'Heare, M. H., - - - - - Boots and Shoes
Paquette, Frank, - - - - - Stoves and Tinware
Perkins, Hiram E., - - - - - Clerk C. V. R. R.
Place, C. H., - - - - - - - - Jewelry
Post, Nathan N., - - - - - - - Lawyer
Ranlett, D. D., - - - - - Treasurer C. V. R. R.
Rhoades, G. V. S., - - - - - - - Clerk
Robertson, W. J., - - - Supt. Motive Power C. V. R. R.
Royce, A. H., - - - - - - - Meat Market
Sault, J. W., - - - - Local Editor St. Albans *Messenger*
Shattuck, George W., - - - - - - - Grocer
Sheerar, John, - - - - - - - - Dentist
Skeels, C. A., - - - - - Butter Buyer, Oysters, etc.
Stevens, H. M., - - - - - - - - Grocer
Story, G. C., - - - - - - - - Grocer
Stranahan, F. Stewart, - - Cashier Welden National Bank
Stroud, S. I., - - - - - Proprietor American House
Smith, J. Gregory, Pres. C. V. R. R., Welden Bank and St. Albans Trust Co.
Smith, W. C., - - - - - - St. Albans Foundry
Smith, E. C., - - - - - Vice-President C. V. R. R.
Smith, W. Tracy, - - - - - St. Albans Foundry
Smith, F. C., - - - - - Editor Vermont *Sentry*
Sullivan, M. F., - - - - - - - Grocer
Switzer, A. H., - - - - - - - Upholsterer
Tierney, T. M., - - - - - Dealer in Horses
Twigg, G. P., - - - - - - - - Clothing
Twitchell, F. F., - - - - - Dry Goods and Carpets
Vincent, C., - - - - - - - Boots and Shoes
Wallace, D. O., - - - - - - - Job Printer
Watson, E. T., - - - - - - - - Tailor
Wiley, C. H., - - - - - Cigars, Tobacco and Fruit
Weeks, A. L., - - - - - - Boots and Shoes
Weeks, H. B., - - - - - - - Flour and Feed
Wyman, Charles, - - - - - - - - Jewelry

Historical

THE United States, unlike most nations, has a complete history. It is now a little less than four centuries since the World was startled by the discoveries of Columbus, and during that time a vast wilderness has been transformed into one of the proudest nations on the globe. Subsequent to the discoveries of Columbus came those of the English, in 1497, followed, during the same year, by the Portuguese, then the Spanish in 1506, and finally by the French, in 1524. The English, on the ground of the discoveries of the Cabots, claimed the territory from Labrador to Florida, to which they gave the name Virginia. But their explorations were confined principally to the coast between Maine and the Albemarle Sound. The French confined their explorations principally to the country north of this, bordering on the St. Lawrence River and its tributaries, to which they gave the name of New France, while the Dutch, by virtue of the discoveries of Hudson, afterwards laid claim to the country between Cape Cod and the Delaware River, which they called New Netherlands.

France and England, long enemies in the Old World, transplanted their rivalries and jealousies to the New Continent, and years of warfare followed. Attempts at colonization were made by England during the reign of Elizabeth, but they proved abortive, and it was not until the Tudor dynasty had passed away, and several years of the reign of James I., the first of the Stuarts, had elapsed, before the Anglo-Saxon gained any permanent foothold. Stimulated by the spirit of rivalry with the French, England pushed her explorations and discoveries; while France, from her first colony on the St. Lawrence, had explored the vast region from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and established among the savages missions and trading posts, first in the forests of Canada, then in the West, and

finally in New York and the territory included in the present limits of Vermont. The first of the hostilities, which are now known as the French wars, began with William's accession to the throne of England, in 1689. This was terminated in the peace of Ryswic, in 1697. Queen Anne's war, so called, came next, commencing in 1702, and terminating in the peace of Utrecht, in 1713. The third controversy was declared by George II., in 1744, and continued until the preliminaries of peace were signed, at Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. The last conflict was formally declared by Great Britain, in 1756, and terminated in the capture of Montreal, in September, 1760, when the whole of New France was surrendered to Great Britain.

During the progress of these wars, the territory of the present State of Vermont was often crossed by both armies, and a few settlements sprang up, the first, in 1665, being on Isle La Motte, where a fort was erected by Capt. De La Motte, under command of M. De Tracy, governor of New France. The first permanent settlement, however, was made at Brattleboro, in 1724, when Fort Dummer was built. For half a dozen years the garrison of this fort were the only white inhabitants. Forts were built, and small settlements were commenced in several other places, but fear of the Indians prevented any large emigration until after the Province of Canada was ceded to Great Britain.

In the meantime, grants of land lying within the present limits of the State, had been made by the Dutch, at Albany, by the French, and by the colonies of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New York, and each claimed jurisdiction over them. All of these claims, except that of New York, however, were relinquished without much controversy. Governor Wentworth, of New Hampshire, issued grants for nearly the entire State, and the territory became known as "The New Hampshire Grants." The government of New York issued counter grants, and several years of controversy followed, the settlers resisting the claims of New York. While the Revolutionary war was in progress, the land controversy was suspended, but steps were taken, in 1776, declaring the New Hampshire Grants a separate district. This

action resulted in the admission of Vermont in the Union at the second session of Congress, in 1791.

Franklin County, of which St. Albans is the shire-town, contains an area of 600 square miles. Its northern boundary is the Province line. Its surface is varied, and forms a most pleasing landscape. The county is especially noted for its fine herds and flocks of cattle, horses and sheep, and for its large production of butter and cheese.

The town of St. Albans was chartered by Benning Wentworth, the royal governor of New Hampshire, in 1763, in seventy shares. Under the French the territory had been granted to M. de Bauvis, fils, and to M. Douville, but no attempt at settlement was made under the French grants.

St. Albans

SAINT ALBANS is the shire-town of Franklin County, and stands third in commercial importance in the State. The outline of the township, owing to the indenture of St. Albans Bay (Lake Champlain), is extremely irregular, it being nearly nine miles from its eastern to its western limit, while from north to south it is but five miles. Several islands in Lake Champlain belong to the township, viz.: Potter's Island, containing 303 acres; Wood's Island, with an area of 115 acres. Aside from these, both of which are inhabited, are Ball's Island, lying south of Potter's Island, Popasquash Island, lying off the northern limit of the town, and two small ones in the Bay, called respectively Rock and Ram Islands.

No town in the State has so pleasing a surface contour, and at the same time commands as fine scenic prospects as St. Albans. Along the eastern border of the town there extends a range of hills, their southern terminus and highest point being an elevation called Bellevue. Another hill, near by, called Prospect, and Aldis Hill, just north of the village, constitute the principal elevations, while the other portions of the town consist of high and verdant plateaus and broad, level meadow lands. The lake shore is indented by Lapan and St. Albans Bays, the latter being the port-entry of the town. It is two and one-half miles in length by a half mile to a mile in width, and was originally given by the Indians the euphonious title of Bellamaqueam. Separating this bay from the east channel of Lake Champlain is a peninsula about two and one-half miles in length by a half mile to two miles in width, terminating in Point Hathaway.

Henry Ward Beecher, in "Norwood," alludes to St. Albans as follow: "The scenery of New England is picturesque rather than grand, and reaches a climax at St. Albans, on the eastern shore of Lake Champlain; a place in the midst of greater variety

of scenic beauty than any other I remember in America. On the east rise the successive masses of the White Mountains, seemingly close at hand; on the west is Lake Champlain, swarming with green islands, and beyond its waters, westward, rise the Adirondacks, not in chains or single peaks, but in vast broods, a promiscuous multitude of forest-clothed mountains. On the north is scooped out in mighty lines the valley of the St. Lawrence; and, in clear days, the eye may spy a faint glimmer of Montreal."

St. Albans was incorporated as a village by act of Legislature, November 18, 1859. It has an area of about two square miles, and is admirably located on a high and fertile plateau, 375 feet above, and three miles from the lake shore. A more healthful and pleasant location could scarcely be imagined, while the thrift, energy, economy and good taste of its seven thousand citizens render it one of the most prominent villages in New England.

The first civilized settler in St. Albans was Jesse Welden, and his memory is perpetuated in a street which bears his name, and also in the Welden National Bank and the elegant Welden House.

St. Albans has a number of notable buildings and creditable institutions within its borders. There are seven handsome church edifices, costing nearly $150,000; an academy building, costing $40,000; a Court House, erected at an expense of $75,000; a model Opera House; the Warner Home for Little Wanderers, the St. Albans Hospital, both the gift of Chauncey Warner, of Cambridge; a public reading-room, supported by subscription, a railroad library and a town library; a system of water works, costing $160,000; free mail delivery; electric lights; telephone; one national bank and one trust company, four literary and musical clubs; a flourishing post of G. A. R.; Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges; a fine brass band, a military company, and various other organizations.

The streets of St. Albans are regularly laid out, at right angles, and beautifully shaded; and all the streets are broad. The location of the village is admirable for complete drainage.

OPERA
HALL
CLOTHING
FURNITURE
South Main Street.
CHAS. H. POSSON
GLENS FALLS, N.Y.

There is no swamp or sluggish stream near it. Naturally, these conditions, joined with climatic advantages and with ample breathing room, numerous house-yards, well set with fruit and foliage trees, and an abundance of healthful vegetation, promote the sanitary condition of the village, a fact shown by the death rate. By the last health report of the State, we find the number of deaths to 1000 inhabitants in St. Albans was only 13, while in St. Johnsbury it was 18 and in Burlington 23.

That St. Albans is a prosperous, thriving village, is illustrated by its reliable and responsible business men, its stable institutions, its steady increase in population, and a dearth of tenement houses. Although new residences are being constantly erected, there is not a vacant house in the village, and the same is true regarding business houses. Indeed, the Board of Trade has recently temporarily vacated its quarters to give a business home to a merchant until a more suitable place could be prepared for him.

TAYLOR PARK.

This beautiful Park is fifty by twenty rods in extent, and consequently contains a little more than six acres. It is situated in

THE FOUNTAIN, NORTH END OF THE PARK.

the center of the village. It was formerly known as the "square" or "common," but on June 11, 1870, it was named Taylor Park by the trustees of the village, in honor of Holloway Taylor, one of the early settlers of the town, who, September 26, 1799, deeded the land that it contains to the town for the purpose for which it has since been used. The Park is surrounded by maples planted in 1838, which have attained good size for shading and ornament.

Near the north end of the Park is a miniature lake, crossed by a tasty iron bridge, and a beautiful fountain, costing about $4000. The fountain was presented to the village by Ex-Gov. J. Gregory Smith, in 1888. The village expended about $3000 in improvements about the fountain and on the lake. The iron bridge was presented by the Vermont Construction Co., and cost about $600.

In front of Taylor Park is the principal business street of the village. North of the Park it is called North Main Street, and south of it, South Main Street. The churches, schools, hotels, banks, etc., surround the Park.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Railroads center at St. Albans from four directions, and the village has attained distinction in the railway world as the headquarters of the Central Vermont Railroad system. It is a notable fact that from the general offices of the management more miles of road are operated and a larger number of employés are directed than from the headquarters of any other railroad company in New England. The Central Vermont Railroad management control and operate nearly 800 miles of main line of road, their system extending from Ogdensburg, N. Y., Sherbroke and the St. Lawrence River in Canada, to Long Island Sound, and embracing in its ramifications four states. In this State alone the Central Vermont disburses more than $1,500,000 along its line for material and labor annually, and more than 3000 men are engaged in the operation of its roads.

The car and locomotive shops and engine house located here are large and substantial structures, and the passenger depot is probably the largest and finest which any town in the country of

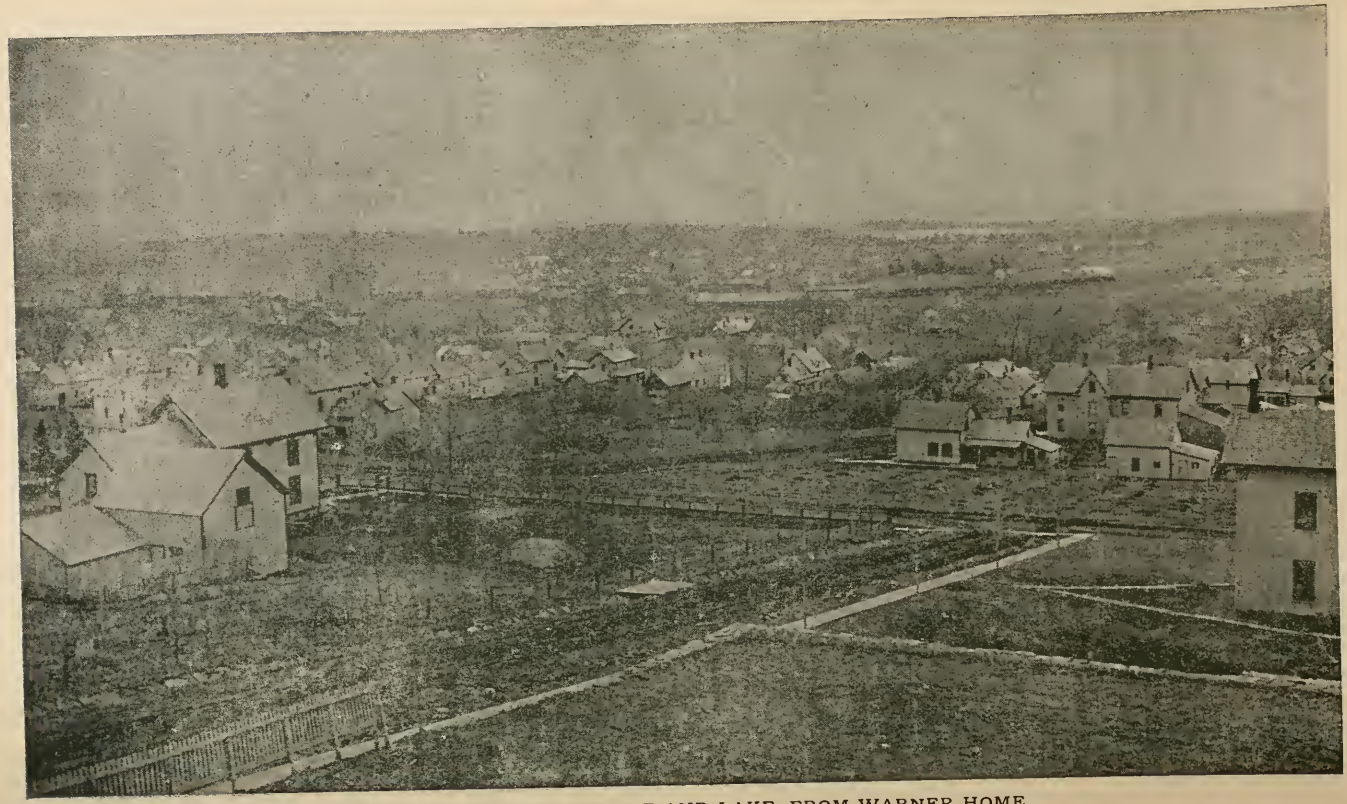
TAYLOR PARK.
CURRIER & IVES, PUBLISHERS, CHEAPSIDE, FREEDOM, N.Y.

the same size as St. Albans can boast. The car and machine shops are each 600 feet long and nearly 70 feet wide; the two round houses are 700 feet long with stalls for thirty-eight engines. The railroad interests of the town are very extensive, and the officers and employés residing in St. Albans number, with their families, nearly 3000 persons, while the yearly amount disbursed in wages to the force residing here, approximates half a million dollars. The passenger depot is 300 feet long, with a frontage of 207 feet, and has four tracks. The general office building is 120 by 70 feet and three stories high. The offices of the U. S. Collector of Customs, of the National Car Co., and of the Missisquoi Railroad are also located in the building. The railroad buildings are of brick with stone trimmings. Freight and passenger traffic center at St. Albans from New York, New London, Springfield, Boston, Ogdensburg, Ottawa, Montreal and Chicago, through cars, coaches and sleepers running between most of the places named. The number of trains of all kinds dispatched from St. Albans daily, average about 150. The railroad yards embrace 67 acres, and contain 12 miles of track.

With such extensive railroad connections, it will readily be seen that St. Albans is a desirable point for the establishment of industrial enterprise. The leading cities of the country can be reached direct in a few hours, and, being located on a great through line, the advantages of shipping and of the receipt of freight is apparent. As many as 600 loaded freight cars frequently pass through St. Albans in twenty-four hours.

A PORT OF ENTRY.

St. Albans is a place of entry for all freight in transit from Western and Canadian points *via* the Grand Trunk and Central Vermont line. Here all freight trains are set out for a short time for examination, and cars containing dutiable or bonded goods are inspected by United States officers. The port of St. Albans is the most important one along the northern frontier of the United States. It is the leading port in Northern New England, the duties collected here amounting to from $300,000 to $350,000 a year. The value of goods entered here in bond and for con-



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF VILLAGE AND LAKE, FROM WARNER HOME.

sumption, aggregates several millions of dollars yearly. For a month preceding this writing the customs officers have handled an average of 200 cars per day. The collector's office is never closed, but men are on duty and business is conducted every hour of both day and night.

FLOUR SHIPPING POINT.

St. Albans is one of the foremost flour depots in the East. A mammoth storehouse 600 feet long and 40 feet wide, capable of storing 20,000 barrels of flour, was erected in the spring of 1889 by the Central Vermont Railroad Co. Flour is sent here by the great milling firms of the West for storage and distribution.

DRIVES AND EXCURSIONS.

A series of beautiful drives stretch in every direction from St. Albans. One of the most popular is that along the Maquam shore, where the road runs some miles upon the lake shore, passing through a rich agricultural district. Another is to Point Hathaway, at the end of St. Albans Point. Then there is the drive to Georgia Bay, to the mineral springs in Sheldon and Highgate, to Lake View, and to the village of Swanton. But by far the most pleasant excursions are those made to the hills in the rear of St. Albans. Bellevue, 1300 feet above the level of the lake, is but two miles from the railroad station. This is conceded by all visitors as affording one of the most delightful views found in this or any other country. At the foot of the hill lies the village. Gazing beyond the village, one's eye takes in a broad, level tract of land reaching to the lake shore, where that picture begins, which, coupled with its historic associations, has made the name "Champlain" world-renowned. The most picturesque part of the lake is at this point, it being completely dotted over with verdant islands, and appearing from a distance to blend into alternate breaks of silver and emerald, beyond which the Adirondacks limit one's vision, forming in their grandeur a fitting object upon which to cast the last lingering gaze after so charming a vision. To the north, east and south, as one turns, is to behold but types of the same loveliness, until the admirer of the beautiful finds his senses ravished with the scene. Aldis Hill,

500 feet in height, is within twenty minutes' walk of the depot. There is an ascent for pedestrians, and its summit is much visited. A country offering such rare delights cannot fail of being in great favor, and St. Albans has acquired an extended reputation as a summer resort, large numbers of refined and educated people coming here to spend the summer. And the residents of the place know of no other place in which they would rather live.

MARKET DAY.

St. Albans is the commercial center for an extensive and prosperous farming section. Franklin County, of which it is the shire-town, is the leading butter producing county of New England, and the St. Albans butter market is quoted as regularly in market reports as is the cheese market of Little Falls, N. Y. According to latest data there were 217,033 cows in the State of Vermont; of this number, about one-seventh, or 29,426 were in Franklin County. The annual production of butter in the entire State is 25,240,826 pounds. Franklin County produces 4,500,000 pounds, or one-fourth of the entire product of the State. This butter is all marketed in St. Albans. Tuesday is "Market Day," and the streets are then thronged with people from the country towns. As many as 300 teams are frequently seen standing in the streets and packed about the building of the St. Albans Cold Storage Co. on market day.

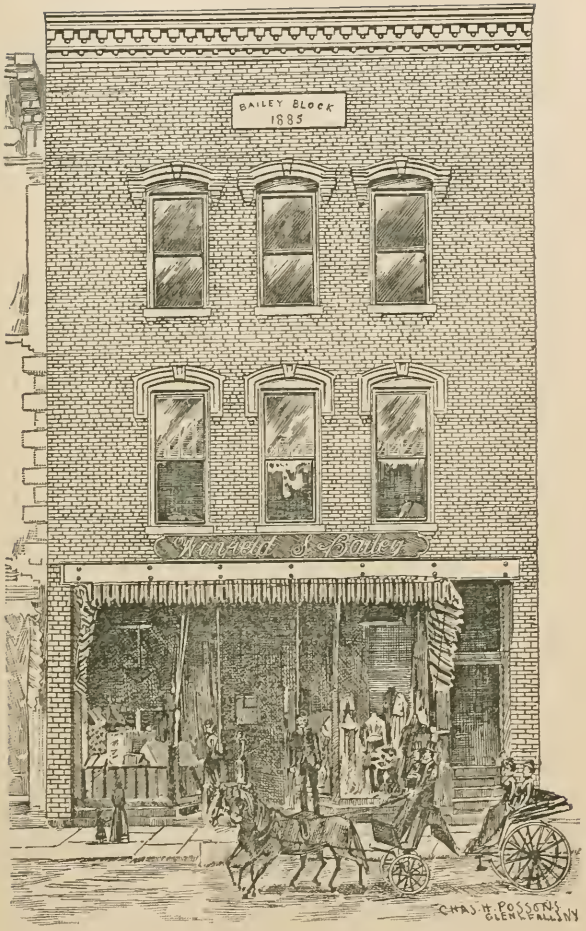
WATER WORKS.

St. Albans has a system of water works that is unexcelled anywhere. The supply is brought by gravity from North Fairfax, four miles distant. A pond, by the construction of a dam 28 feet high, has been converted into a reservoir of 100,000,000 gallons capacity. The reservoir is fed by springs, small streams and a water-shed of 2000 acres. The average head is 335 feet. Fourteen miles of wrought iron and cement pipe are in use, and there are 64 hydrants for fire purposes. The total cost of the water works is about $160,000. The water is remarkably pure and without doubt the best obtained in the State. The works have a pressure of from 110 to 150 pounds to the square inch.

Mr. Marshall Mason, Superintendent of Water Works, recently furnished the following information to the Board of Trade: "In compliance with your request that I furnish you with some facts respecting the water supply of the village, I answer, that the static pressure at the hydrant of the least pressure, is 60 pounds to the square inch; upon Main Street, the business center and the most compact section of the village, 128 pounds; at the office of the superintendent, near the depot and railroad shops, 140 pounds; at the rolling mill—now occupied by the bridge company—143 pounds; on Pearl Street, near the Dutcher factory, 147 pounds. That in fifteen years there has been no loss of property by fire by reason of frozen hydrants. That in that fifteen years there has been no widespread conflagration, and that fires have always been confined to the point or building where the fire originated. This was true when four years ago six fires followed in quick succession, being set in the most inflammable materials, and surrounded by the most combustible matter. That when the reservoir containing the village water supply is full, an ordinary fire scarcely renders the loss of water perceptible, and it must be well down, and a heavy draft made upon it to lower it one inch. That the reservoir has never been allowed to fall to a point so low, but what there was water enough to put out any fire but one of such magnitude as to leave nothing of St. Albans to be desired."

THE GREAT BACK BAY.

The "Great Back Bay," Lake Champlain, is easily reached by driving four or five miles from St. Albans. The Back Bay has an area of over 100 square miles, dotted with many beautiful islands. It extends from Maquam Bay south to sand-bar bridge, South Hero, and is from three to six miles wide. The islands of North Hero and South Hero are on the west. Its shores are sloping and rocky, its reefs extensive and prolific of bass, and its waters are undisturbed with vessels of traffic. Besides the bass, the yellow perch, pickerel, wall-eyed pike, white fish and smelt are abundant. Experienced anglers have pronounced the Back Bay the best of northern fishing grounds east of the Alleghanies.



BAILEY'S BLOCK, SOUTH MAIN STREET.

POINT HATHAWAY.

Point Hathaway, Lake Champlain, is five miles distant from St. Albans, and is a very attractive spot. The Point is owned by an association known as the St. Albans Boating and Fishing Club, composed of St. Albans gentlemen. The property embraces 16 acres of land, and occupies the extreme end of the cape known as St. Albans Point. Near the Point are several small islands owned by the association. A hotel is upon the property. With plenty of shade, a fine beach, numerous boats and the best of fishing, Point Hathaway presents attractions to the visitor for the day or season.

LAKE VIEW.

Five miles west of St. Albans is the Lake View House, generally known as "Samson's," surrounded by a farm of 150 acres. It is in close proximity to the noted fishing grounds of the great "Back Bay," and its capacity of fifty is tested to its utmost during the entire summer.

THE OWL CLUB.

This is a social organization, numbering nearly 100 citizens of St. Albans, prominent in business and society. The Owl Club rooms are located on the second and third floors of Bailey's Block, are elegantly fitted, and form a most attractive resort, devoid of objectionable features. The first floor has a spacious parlor, finely furnished, and has its upright Knabe piano. A large card room, lavatory and toilet rooms are on the same floor. Upon the upper floor are two fine carom billiard and pool tables. The rooms are finished in cherry and native pine, and have polished birch floors. They are heated by steam.

THE PRESS.

St. Albans is one of three towns in Vermont to boast its daily paper, the St. Albans *Messenger*. The *Messenger* was originally established in 1833, and was edited a short time by Samuel N. Sweet. After this it was conducted by Joseph H. Brainerd, until December 7, 1837, when it was sold to Enoch B. Whiting. The *Messenger* was issued as a weekly until 1863, when the publication of an evening daily was begun by Mr. Whiting, called the

MESSENGER BUILDING.

St. Albans *Daily Messenger*. In August, 1870, the *Messenger* establishment was purchased by Messrs. Albert Clarke and J. Dorsey Taylor. They also bought the Vermont *Transcript* and consolidated it with the *Messenger*, and enlarged the weekly paper from a folio to a quarto. In 1874 Mr. Clarke became sole proprietor by the death of Mr. Taylor. In 1878 he erected the present *Messenger* Building, on Kingman Street. In 1880 the *Messenger* passed into the hands of Mr. S. B. Pettengill, who also obtained control of the St. Albans *Advertiser*, and consolidated the two papers, under the name of the St. Albans *Messenger and Advertiser*. In 1882 Mr. Pettengill was succeeded by Mr. D. W. Dixon. Hon. Warren Gibbs, the present publisher, has been at the head of the *Messenger and Advertiser* since 1884. Mr. J. W. Sault has been assistant editor of the *Messenger* from July, 1879, to the present time, with the exception of eighteen months. Mr. A. J. Lang has been the business manager since 1874. The *Messenger* maintains its old-time reputation as one of the leading Republican newspapers of Vermont. The *Messenger* establishment includes finely equipped job, composing, press and counting rooms and a bindery. The press room is equipped with a two-revolution Cottrell newspaper press, and a Stonemetz folder; and several job presses of modern make. The motive power is a gas engine. There is a large job printing office connected with the *Messenger* establishment. The *Messenger* Building is a large two-story brick building, with marble underpining and trimmings. There are thirty employés connected with the establishment. The editorial rooms are among the finest in the State, being large and light, and admirably arranged for newspaper work. The *Messenger* has been a staunch Republican journal since the organization of the party.

The Vermont *Sentry* is a live weekly paper, its editor being F. C. Smith. It is neat typographically, enjoys a good circulation, and wields much influence.

Banks

THE WELDEN NATIONAL BANK.

The Welden National Bank is located in the Welden House Block, next door to the Postoffice, on Bank Street. It began business April 26, 1886. The Welden National is organized on a broad and liberal basis. It is closely allied to the progress and prosperity of the community, and its wise and prudent management has brought it a large volume of business, while the names of its officers and directors, embracing several of the best known men in Vermont—men of acknowledged financial and business ability—insures confidence in the institution. The capital of the Welden Bank is $100,000. Its last statement shows deposits amounting to $198,260.26; loans and discounts, $271,731.46; surplus and undivided profits, $34,251.96. The officers of the institution are: J. Gregory Smith, President; E. C. Smith, Vice-President; F. Stewart Stranahan, Cashier; John C. Stranahan, Assistant Cashier. The directory is composed of J. Gregory Smith, E. C. Smith, J. W. Hobart, J. M. Foss, D. D. Ranlett, B. B. Smalley, F. Stewart Stranahan.

PEOPLES TRUST COMPANY.

The Peoples Trust Co. of St. Albans was chartered in 1886, and began business January 17, 1887. Its capital is $50,000, and its deposits amount to about $210,000, representing 839 open accounts. The institution conducts a strictly savings bank business, and is very conservative. Out of aggregate investments of over $200,000, over $100,000 is in town, city and municipal bonds. The officers of the company are: J. Gregory Smith, President; D. D. Ranlett, Vice-President; John Branch, Treasurer. The directory embraces J. Gregory Smith, D. D. Ranlett, J. M. Foss, C. W. Witters, Olin Merrill, H. M. Stevens, E. C. Smith.

Educational

NOT the least notable feature about St. Albans is its excellent public school system. In 1851, by action of the School Meeting, Districts 12 and 4 were consolidated. This was the origin of what is now styled Union District No. 4, or the St. Albans District. At the same time, an arrangement was made with the trustees of the Franklin County Grammar School by which all pupils within the new District were admitted to the privileges of the latter institution.

In 1872, compelled by changed conditions and the growth of the village, the present stricter grading was introduced, under Prin. T. A. Kinney, and the schools, previously scattered in numerous small buildings, were consolidated in the two large buildings now in use.

The work below the High School covers nine years regularly, though about an equal number require, respectively, ten and eight years to complete it. The completion of this work presumes that the pupil has a good knowledge of Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Physiology, and History of the United States, and that he may profitably enter upon the higher studies.

The Primary teaching is notably good. Many are inclined to consider this department secondary to more advanced ones, but in these schools it is expected that the teacher of Primary work shall be a specialist as much as the High School teacher.

The teaching of Music has been in charge of a special teacher for over three years and strong effort is being made to bring this department up to the standard of good city schools.

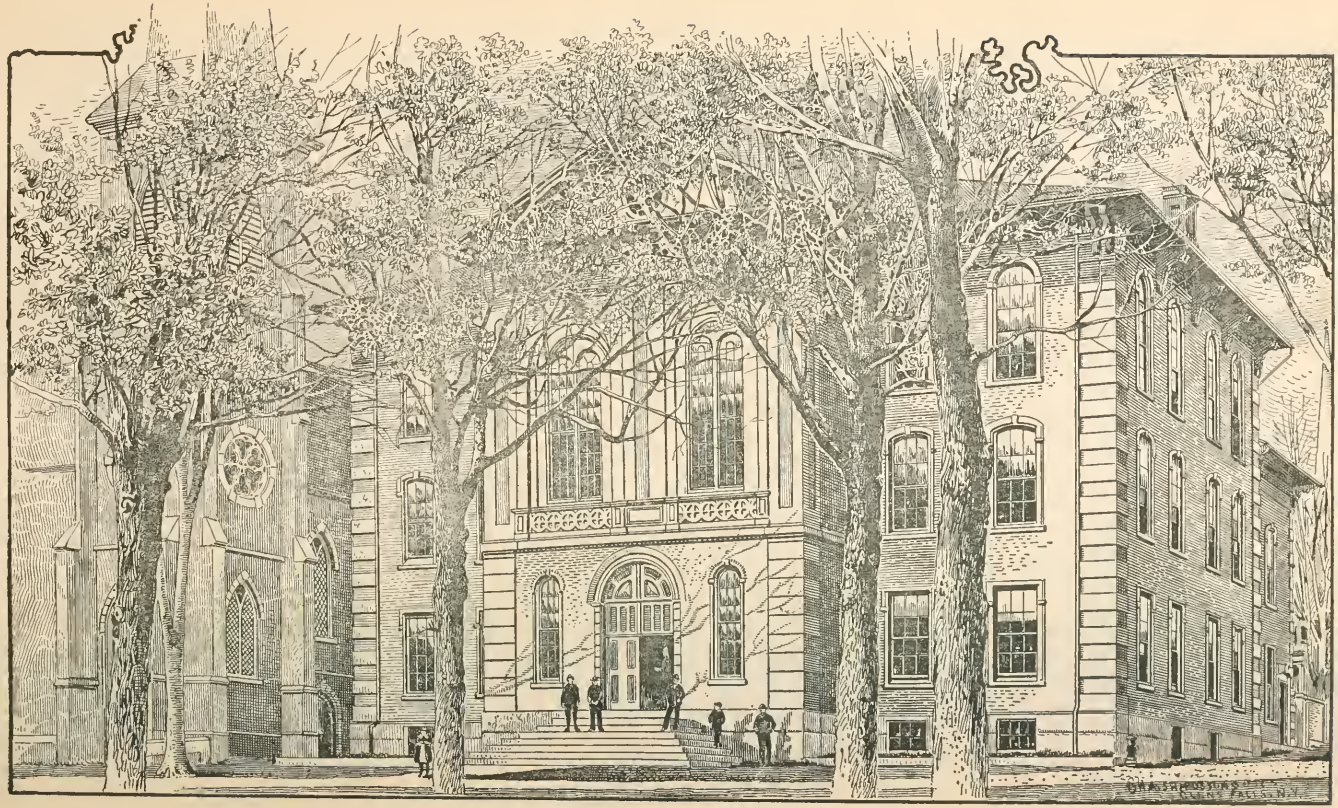
THE FRANKLIN COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

More familiarly known as the St. Albans Academy, was incorporated in 1799 as a school for boys. It has undergone numerous changes to keep pace with advancing sentiment and knowledge, and tries to be "in touch" with the best thought of to-day.

In 1847 the Grammar School became intimately connected with a blooming young Female Seminary, which intimacy, after mutual concessions, ripened into a union—hence the modern Academy. Increasing needs culminated in the erection of the handsome three-story building, of which we present an engraving, in 1860–1, at a cost of about $25,000. This is beautifully situated on the east side of the Park—sometimes called the "quiet side," as it is given up to three churches, the Court House and the Academy. By the terms of the lease of the lot upon which this building stands, the District binds itself "to provide capacious and convenient rooms, free of rent, to accommodate at least 100 students, for the exclusive use, occupancy and control of the trustees and their successors in office." Thus the Academy inherits the "good-will and fixtures" of the old Grammar School, receiving in addition, all the privileges of a High School maintained by taxation and independent of its tuition fees. The Academy was formally installed in the new building in 1862, and, compelled by increased attendance, removed, in 1878, to the third-floor room formerly used as a town hall.

Four years of Latin, three of Greek, three of English, three of French, three of Mathematics, with the usual science, constitute a pretty strong course—one recognized by Williams, Dartmouth, Wellesley and other Colleges as an adequate preparation for College. The attendance has been well sustained under the present Principal, Mr. F. H. Dewart, the enrollment for the current term reaching an even hundred—probably the largest in the history of the school. Fifteen pupils were graduated last June. Many teachers are prepared for their work here. The Fall term's work is especially adapted to their needs. The instructors have been selected to guarantee scholarship (being graduates of Wellesley, Vassar and Harvard), and teaching ability.

By a recent arrangement, the Principal of the Academy has been appointed Superintendent of Schools, and he divides his labors equally between the two. This bids fair to help toward the organization of the work and to lead to a unity otherwise impossible.



ST. ALBANS ACADEMY.

The charge of all school business is in the hands of M. Magiff, Superintendent of Telegraph C. V. R. R., H. E. Bentley, Traveling Auditor of the same road, and F. F. Twitchell, of the well-known dry goods firm, mentioned elsewhere. It is readily seen that these are three typical business men. Their qualifications for the responsible position, however, could scarcely be better, as is evinced by the prosperity of the schools, and the general satisfaction of the citizens.

With characteristic American intelligence, the people of St. Albans have not thought it true economy to stint the appropriations for maintaining the schools. The best committee men, teachers and apparatus reasonably obtainable have been thought none too good. Naturally, this has reacted in favor of the village. Good schools as a recruiting agent are second to none. Every year sees numerous families added to the population, drawn by the opportunities afforded for giving the boys and the girls a start in life. And what better class of citizens can be found than the self-respecting parents who are anxious to do their part toward leaving behind them worthy substitutes who may perpetuate the sturdy independence and earnest patriotism of the Green Mountain Boys?

St. Albans Cold Storage Co.

This company was organized last spring, and has a capital of $10,000. It has an immense cold storage building, as will be seen by reference to the engraving presented in connection with this article. The building is located on the main line of the Central Vermont Railroad, and spur tracks run to the refrigerator doors. The building is provided with every device known to the cold storage business, and is pronounced by competent judges as the most complete and very best between Chicago and Boston. The structure is 40x60 feet in size, and 50 feet high. It has a capacity for storing *one million pounds of butter.* There are two rooms on the first floor and four on the second floor. Separate rooms are provided for storing fruit without contact with other produce which may be stored in the building, and with no fear of contaminating the butter by the odors of fruits. The produce is hoisted to the various floors by means of a large hydraulic elevator. The refrigerator holds 900 tons of ice. The Jackson patent dry air cold storage is used. Ample and convenient rooms for the use of butter buyers have been built in connection with the building, and the St. Albans butter market is conducted here on Tuesdays, buyers from the various cities in New England and from New York being attracted here. The advantages of the St. Albans Cold Storage Co. to both seller and buyer can hardly be estimated, so great are their scope. St. Albans is famous the country over as a butter market, and Franklin County is the banner county of New England in the production of gilt-edged butter, as will be seen by referring to the paragraph on "market day," on page 23. Grand Isle County is famous for its fine fruits, and the entire section round about abounds in sugar orchards, producing tons of maple sugar annually. Without cold storage, either in a central building or of his own, the producer generally disposes of his stock when ready for market, no matter what the price may be. With cold storage the produce may be preserved in all its freshness and purity for an indefinite period, and may be sold as best suits the owner. The St. Albans

ST. ALBANS COLD STORAGE COMPANY'S BUILDING.

Cold Storage Co. has Western creamery and gilt-edge dairy butter in store the year round. Grocerymen and dealers near by or from remote points can always find the choicest product here, and a stock large enough to supply any demand. To the dairyman who needs funds, and cannot well store his butter for advanced price, the company receives his butter and gives a warehouse receipt, which enables the holder to draw from bank a very liberal advance on his stock. The butter is then held until such time as the farmer sees fit to sell. It is the object of the promoters of this enterprise to enhance the great prestige of St. Albans as a butter market, and to make it a general market for all dairy and perishable products. Creameries and dairies can save money by storing butter with the company, and will avoid the trouble of personal storage at home. Butter, eggs and cheese from western points can be stopped at this warehouse and forwarded at any time on the original billing. The cold storage building is becoming the market point. Buyers center here, the supply is here, the company is responsible, enterprising and reliable, and its transactions in butter, cheese, eggs, fruit, maple sugar, etc., promise to reach vast proportions. The terms for storing by the company include both handling and insurance while in the warehouse. The officers of the company are: James M. Foss, President; George W. Crampton, Vice-President; T. M. Deal, Secretary and Treasurer. The directory consists of J. M. Foss, Geo. W. Crampton, T. M. Deal, Col. E. C. Smith, Wm. H. Hunt, F. Stewart Stranahan, E. J. Chamberlain, F. W. Baldwin.

Manufactures

THE manufacturing interests of St. Albans give employment to a large number of persons. They include the car and railroad shops of the Central Vermont Railroad Co., the bridge works of the Vermont Construction Co., the extensive works of the St. Albans Foundry, the Willard Manufacturing Co., and several others, individual sketches of each of which follow. St. Albans should and must be a large manufacturing village, situated as it is with the navigable waters of the lake only three miles distant, and with railroads branching from it in all directions, until it resembles a huge spider. There is no place in the State where manufacturing interests could be more advantageously conducted than here, and mechanics and capitalists are awakening to a knowledge of the fact.

THE ST. ALBANS FOUNDRY.

This concern was established in 1840, and is one of the oldest and most complete establishments of its kind in the New England States. The works form a group of half a dozen substantial buildings, located opposite the railroad passenger depot, and are provided with every convenience in the way of improved machinery for the work in hand. The foundry does a general business in machinery, castings and iron work, and makes a specialty of shafting, pulleys, gearing and hangers, and general mill work; and manufactures car wheels, railroad and machinery castings, forgings and agricultural implements. A leading specialty of the works is the manufacture of railway horse-powers, threshing machines and fodder shredders, and wood sawing machines (circular and drag) to be used with the horse-powers, which are very superior and find a market in all sections of the country. The horse-powers are made for one, two or three horses, and are equipped with speed regulators. The threshers have a vibrating separator and cleaner. The trade in these machines has attained

ST. ALBANS FOUNDRY.

large proportions, many being exported. Indeed, these machines receive the highest awards wherever exhibited in competition with similar apparatus, a fact which testifies to their efficacy and superior construction. The St. Albans Foundry has a high reputation, of long standing, for turning out first-class work.

THE VERMONT CONSTRUCTION CO.

This company has been in existence about three years. Its works are located in the old St. Albans Rolling Mill, and its manufactures embrace bridges, boilers and miscellaneous wrought iron and steel goods. The works are equipped with a full complement of first-class machinery, which is driven by a powerful Harris-Corliss engine. The Vermont Construction Co. manufactures iron bridges, steel bridges, iron building work, bolts, rods, nuts, turn-tables, iron roofs, etc. Within the past year this company has built bridges in New York State and every State in New England except Rhode Island. Some of the work of the company is stupendous, and testifies to the ample facilities of the concern. The largest bridge in New England, 2000 feet long, crossing the east channel of Lake Champlain, from the mainland to the island of North Hero, was built by the Vermont Construction Co. Another large job in this vicinity is the breakwater at Rouses Point, N. Y., built under government contract. Other bridges built by the company recently, are the following: Hartford bridge, Central Vermont Railroad, 650 feet long, tested with twelve locomotives whose combined weight was 854 tons; Clark bridge, Williston, Central Vermont Railroad, 600 feet long; West River railroad bridge, near Brattleboro, one span of 223 feet and another of 110 feet; highway bridge, 330 feet long, crossing the Missisquoi River, Sheldon, Vt.; three-span girder bridge, with a roadway 40 feet wide, at Dover, N. H.; highway bridge near Bangor, Me., 115 feet span; a bridge for the Skowhegan (Me.) Water Co., 130 feet long; five bridges for the town of Potsdam, N. Y.; bridges in Brasher, N. Y., Tumbridge and Newbury, Vt., and Alstead, N. H.; three-span bridge, Readsboro, Vt., used both as a railroad and highway bridge. The business of the Vermont Construction Co. is constantly extend-

ing, and the company is one of the foremost in its line in the country.

WILLARD MANUFACTURING CO.

This industry was started in Swanton, Vt., in 1884, and removed to St. Albans in 1885. In 1886 it was incorporated. The company manufacture the Eclipse overall, overshirts of various grades, coats for office wear, seersucker coats and vests, and water-proof sporting suits; Puritan hose supporters, shoulder brace and hose supporters combined, Lunar bandage supporters, and other specialties for ladies, misses and children. The company also make the Dodge patent suspender, and the Willard patent tub fastener. Employment is given to about 100 hands.

ST. ALBANS COOLING COMPOUND CO.

This company manufacture a mineral compound for hot boxes on railroad cars and over-heated bearings of any description. The compound is in use on all New England railroads and is shipped largely to the West. Railroad men are profuse in its praise.

FONDA'S LIME KILNS.

W. B. Fonda, manufacturer of lime, operates six kilns, about four miles from St. Albans. The supply of rock is practically inexhaustible. About 120,000 barrels of lime are produced annually, the market being in all parts of New England.

NATIONAL CAR CO.

This company has a capital of $3,000,000, and owns 4000 freight cars which run over the entire United States, and are known as the "National Despatch." The office of the company is located in St. Albans, in the depot building. The officers are: Jas. R. Langdon, Montpelier, President; F. Stewart Stranahan, Secretary and Treasurer; J. B. Fletcher, Superintendent. The directors are: J. R. Langdon, Montpelier; Jo D. Hatch, Burlington; M. Hall Stanton, Philadelphia, Pa.; Gilman Cheney, Montreal; E. C. Smith, St. Albans; H. L. Millis, Boston; H. Brainerd, St. Albans.

Confederate and Fenian Raids

St. Albans has been the scene of several exciting events. On the 19th day of October, 1864, occurred what has since been known as the St. Albans raid. A band of twenty-two confederate guerillas came from Canada, and gathered at the hotels as guests and strangers to each other, and, at a concerted hour, robbed the banks in open daylight, killed one man, and escaped with their plunder into Canada. The entire amount taken by the robbers was $208,000. They were arrested in Canada, examined, and discharged by the magistrates, on the ground that it was out of their jurisdiction to hold them, it being in time of war. The Canadian government, however, did not sympathize with the magistrates in their decision. The governor-general, Lord Monck, recommended to the provincial parliament, that they appropriate $50,000 in gold, to be paid to the banks as an equivalent for the money found upon the captured robbers, and which had been restored to them by the order of Justice Coursel. This was voted by the parliament and paid to the banks, being equivalent to $88,000 in currency, so that the banks lost about $120,000. Many shots were fired by the raiders, and it seems almost a miracle that a number of the citizens were not killed or wounded. Elinus J. Morrison, the only victim, was a resident of Manchester, N. H., and was engaged as a contractor in erecting the brick work of the Welden House. Morrison was in the street, and the firing becoming general in his vicinity, he undertook to escape in a millinery store, and had his hand upon the door knob, when one of the robbers, named Young, fired at him, the shot passing through his hand into the abdomen. Morrison died two days later.

In June, 1866, St. Albans was again the scene of considerable interest and excitement, by the concentration here "of the right wing of the army of Ireland," more commonly known as the Fenian organization, for the invasion of Canada. On the 6th of the month they gathered at Franklin, and on the 7th, their commanding officer, Gen. Spear, ordered an advance, and they

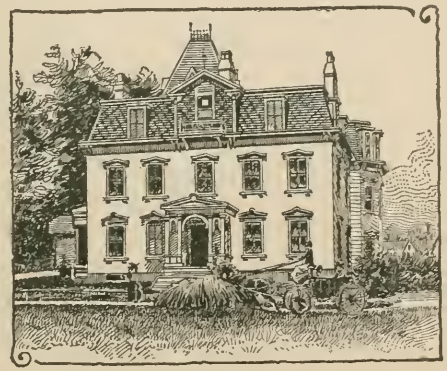
crossed the line into Canada, where the "headquarters of the army of Ireland" was located, the force amounting to about 1200 men. The project of invading Canada, however, was given up by them a few days after, and the men returned to their homes.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Public Institutions.

ST. ALBANS HOSPITAL.

This institution was endowed by Chauncey Warner, of Cambridge, Vt., in 1879. The gift included the original hospital building and site, a farm and several hundred acres of wood land, and $17,000 in bonds and stocks. The earnings of the bonds and stocks and of the lands only can be used in defraying the expenses of the institution. In February, 1887, the hospital building was totally destroyed by fire. The insurance, amounting to $8000, and a farther contribution of $7000 from Mr. War-



ST. ALBANS HOSPITAL.

ner, was expended in the erection of a new building, which is much superior to the old. It is located at the junction of Church Street with Main Street and Ferris Avenue. The new building was opened in September, 1889. It has twenty patients' rooms besides other necessary rooms for offices, nurses, etc.; has hot and cold water in each room; is heated by steam; and has a bath room on every floor; while from a sanitary standpoint it is believed to be perfect. Patients are received from any place in the country. T. R. Waugh, M. D., and H. D. Belden, M. D., are superintendents. The president of the institution is Ex-Gov.

NORTH MAIN STREET.

J. Gregory Smith. The directory consists of George Dunsmore, Hon. Silas P. Carpenter, Richford, Geo. A. Ballard, Fairfax, Reuben Brush, Cambridge, T. R. Waugh, James M. Foss, D. D. Ranlett, Dr. Brown, Sheldon.

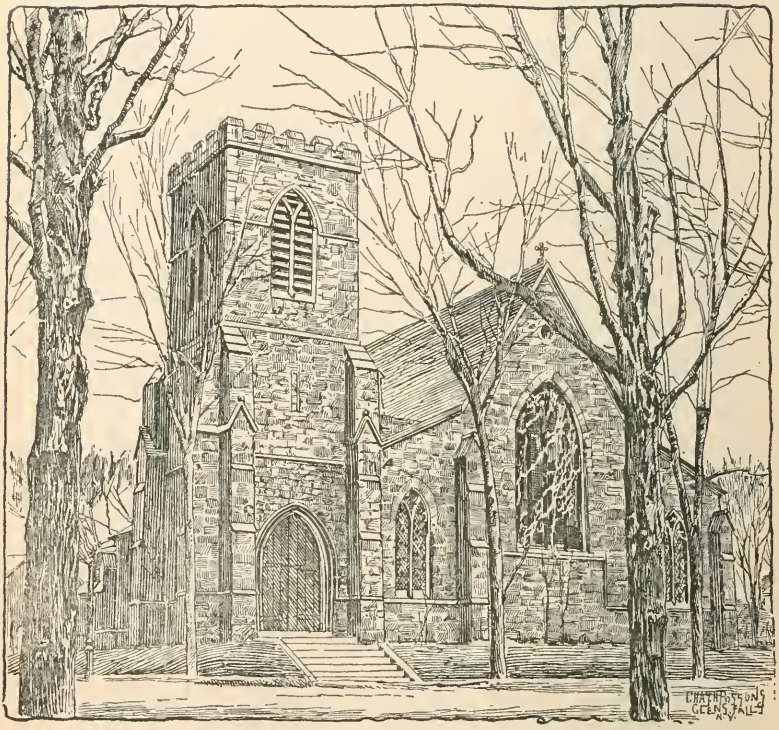
LIBRARIES.

The St. Albans Public Library is mainly indebted for its existence to the late Henry J. Hunt, of Chelsea, Mass., once a resident of this village. By his last will and testament he bequeathed to the town of St. Albans the sum of $1000 for the establishment of a public library, providing an equal amount should be raised, for the same purpose, by the people of the town. The library is located on Kingman Street, and has 3000 volumes. It is open to all residents of St. Albans under certain slight restrictions. The list of beneficiaries embraces about 1100 names. A reading-room is maintained, which is supplied with leading magazines, daily and weekly papers. The Franklin Literary Club holds its meetings in the reading-room, and pays the rent, heating and lighting of the library.

The Vermont Central Railroad Library Association was organized by the railroad men, at Northfield, Vt., in 1855. In 1859 it was removed to St. Albans, where it is now located, in a room on the main lower floor of the general offices building. The Association is in a flourishing condition, and has about 2500 volumes in its library. The library is opened each Saturday afternoon and evening, when all railroad men who subscribe towards its support, are entitled to draw books therefrom, and is also open to all others who pay for the privilege.

CHURCHES.

St. Albans has seven handsome church edifices, belonging to as many denominations, and costing, in the aggregate, about $150,000. The churches are as follows: First Congregational Church, located on Church Street, corner of Bank; Methodist Episcopal Church, located on Church Street; St. Luke's Parish Protestant Episcopal Church, corner of Church, Fairfield and Bishop Streets; First Universalist Church, Bishop Street; First



ST. LUKE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Baptist Church, Congress Street; Holy Guardian Angels' Catholic Church, Lake Street corner of Elm; St. Mary's (Roman Catholic), Fairfield Street corner of Thomas.

CONVENTS.

There are two Roman Catholic Convents in St. Albans. One, located on Fairfield Street, is in charge of St. Mary's Church. The school is taught by sisters from the congregation of Notre Dame, Montreal. Both French and English are taught, the school having about 25 boarders and 150 day scholars. The grounds upon which the Convent is situated comprise about two acres. The property cost about $40,000. The second Convent has been recently established, and is in charge of the Holy Guardian Angels' Church (French) on Lake Street.

HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS.

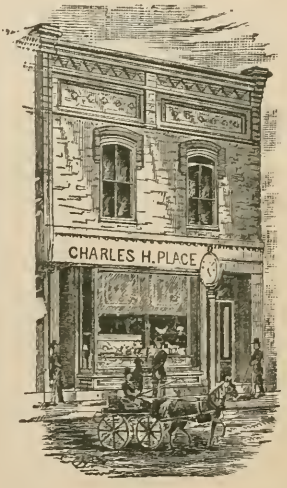
The Warner Home for Little Wanderers is situated on High Street, upon the side of Aldis Hill. In 1881 Chauncey Warner, of Cambridge, Lamoille County, offered to give to the ladies of St. Albans $25,000 towards establishing this home, provided the ladies would buy the present site for its location. This offer the ladies accepted, formed themselves into an association, and elected officers in December of that year. The grounds were purchased at a cost of $5000, and the buildings have a beautiful, healthful location, commanding a fine view of the lake. The object of the institution, as its name implies, is to care for and furnish a home for destitute children. Many little homeless waifs have had cause to bless the name of its generous founder and the noble ladies who have it in charge. The officers of the institution are: President, Mrs. J. Gregory Smith; Vice-President, Mrs. E. D. Fuller; Secretary, Mrs. Henry I. Watson; Treasurer, Mrs. F. Stewart Stranahan. Trustees, Henry M. Stevens, D. D. Ranlett, F. Stewart Stranahan. Matron, Mrs. M. H. Warren; Board of Managers, Mrs. J. G. Smith, Mrs. H. I. Watson, Mrs. D. D. Ranlett, Mrs. G. C. Noble, Mrs. E. A. Chittenden, Mrs. Alfred Coote, Mrs. Cobb, Mrs. E. D. Fuller, Mrs. F. S. Stranahan, Mrs. I. S. Bostwick, Mrs. Chas. W. Rich, Mrs. S. S. Bedard, Mrs. S. S. Clark, Mrs. H. B. Soule.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Live Business Men

St. Albans is a commercial center of considerable importance, and supplies a vast area. Its business houses are wide-awake and keep pace with all demands. All branches of business are represented by large stocks. The more enterprising business men are represented in the advertising pages of this pamphlet. They believe in spreading intelligence regarding the beauties and advantages of St. Albans, and have made it possible for the Board of Trade to issue this book. As pen sketches of these firms and individuals will be of interest, we append them.

C. H. PLACE.



Mr. Place is located in his own building, 143 Main Street, the site having been occupied as a jewelry establishment since 1824. Mr. Place has had a practical experience of 16 years in business, and is well known throughout Franklin County, having always resided within its borders. His store is one of the finest appointed jewelry stores in Vermont. Customers are sure to find here any grade of goods desired, from the finest diamond, to the cheapest varieties of standard goods.

C. H. HARVEY.

Mr. Harvey is located at No. 138 Main Street, where he conducts the largest furniture business in Franklin County. He has been in trade for nine years, and is in possession of a prosperous and constantly increasing business. Besides a complete line of furniture, Mr. Harvey deals largely in wall papers and decorations, and makes specialties of pictures and frames, window shades, etc. An undertaking department is also conducted.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

HALE & BURGESS.

This firm, the individual members of which are C. H. Hale and H. E. Burgess, about five years ago succeeded to the business of Farrar Bros., who had been in trade in St. Albans for many years. The location of the house is in Farrar Block, 159 Main Street. The firm deal in shelf and heavy hardware, iron, steel, carriage makers' stocks, agricultural implements, cutlery, mechanics' tools, paints, oils, glass, seeds, and all goods found in a first-class hardware store.

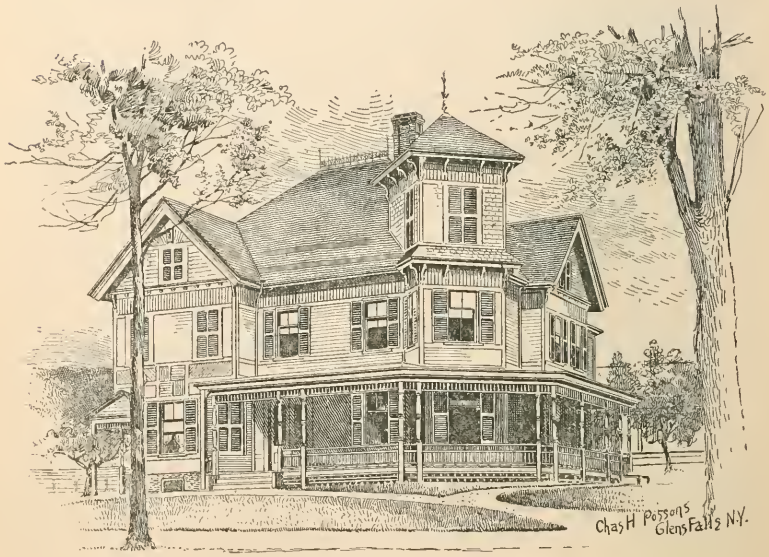
HILL & WATSON.

Hill & Watson are insurance agents, located at No. 120 Main Street, and represent some of the best fire, life and accident companies in existence. The agency was established in 1863. Mr. Hill has been connected with it since 1870, and the present firm has been in business since October, 1886. Hill & Watson represent ten staunch American fire companies, all ranking among the first fire underwriters in the country. Among the companies represented by the firm are: Insurance Company of North America, of Philadelphia, the oldest fire company in the United States, having a capital of $3,000,000 and a large surplus. Hartford Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., one of the leading companies in the country, its capital being $1,250,000, and its surplus large. The firm are agents for the Travellers Life and Accident Insurance Co., and have Franklin and Grand Isle Counties for their business field.

LANE'S ST. ALBANS BOOKSTORE.

This popular and wide-awake house was established about forty-four years ago by Mr. E. B. Whiting. About seven years ago it came into possession of the present proprietor. The store is located at 116 Main Street, and the stock embraces everything in the book and stationery line, newspapers, periodicals, etc. Specialties are made of artists' materials and novelties, engravings, etchings, art goods and holiday goods. Wall papers and decorations form a leading feature of the business, also, the stock in this line being very large.

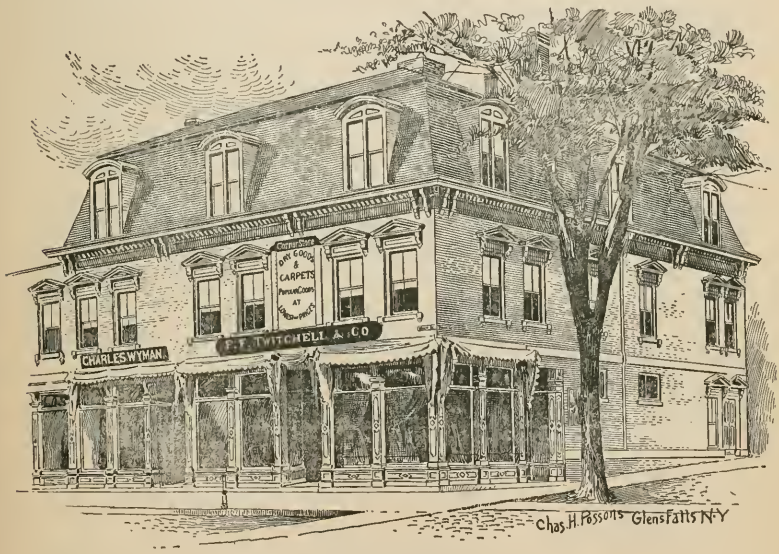
Residence of Ex-Gov. J. Gregory Smith.



Residence of F. F. Twitchell.

F. F. TWITCHELL & CO.

This firm began business in St. Albans in 1881. Its location is in the "Corner Store," Main and Bank Streets, a site occupied for commercial purposes for over 80 years. The house deals in everything known to the dry goods, fancy goods and carpet trades, and carries a comprehensive assortment of all goods in its various departments. This is one of the most popular establishments in Northern Vermont, and its trade, both wholesale and retail, covers a wide territory. The store is very attractive, and is conveniently arranged for transacting its large business. Especial apartments are devoted to the display of cloaks and carpets, and a rapid cash railway facilitates operation.



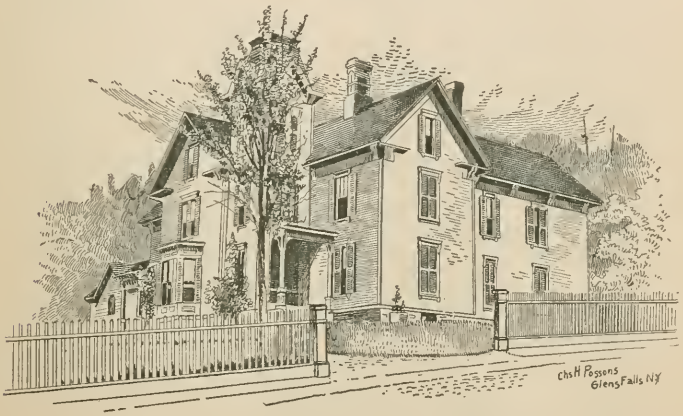
CORNER STORE.

CHAS. WYMAN & SON.

In 1847 Mr. Charles Wyman began working as a journeyman jeweler in St. Albans at the same location—119 Main Street—he is now conducting business in partnership with his son. Two years later he entered into partnership with A. H. Huntington, his employer, the firm becoming Huntington & Wyman. After seven years' partnership, Mr. John Wyman purchased Mr.

Residence of J. M. Foss.

Huntington's interest, and the firm became C. & J. Wyman. Later, Charles bought his brother John's interest and took into partnership E. H. Huntington, a son of his former partner, and in 1868 bought Huntington's interest, continuing business alone until 1887, when Mr. John D. Wyman, a son, was admitted to an interest in the business, the firm becoming as at present. They carry a very fine assortment of all goods known to the jewelry trade.

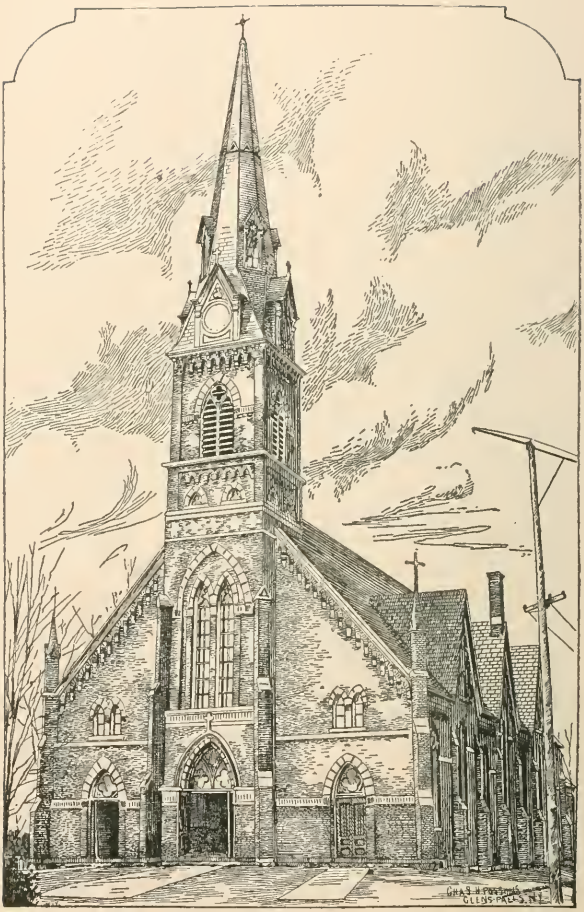


Warner Home for Little Wanderers.

WINFIELD S. BAILEY.

Mr. Bailey occupies his own building, No. 130 Main Street, an illustration of which is presented on page 25. He began business in St. Albans as a clerk 25 years ago, and has been in business for himself for the past 15 years. His fine block was erected in 1885, and the experience of years is evinced in the convenient arrangement of the store, which is one of the best in the State. The ground floor and basement are occupied in Mr. Bailey's business, and are stocked with a complete line of everything known to the dry and fancy goods trade, cloaks, shawls, etc , dress goods, silks and trimmings, the trade extending to all parts of Northwestern Vermont.

The second and third floors of Mr. Bailey's building are occupied by the Owl Club, a notice of which appears on another page.



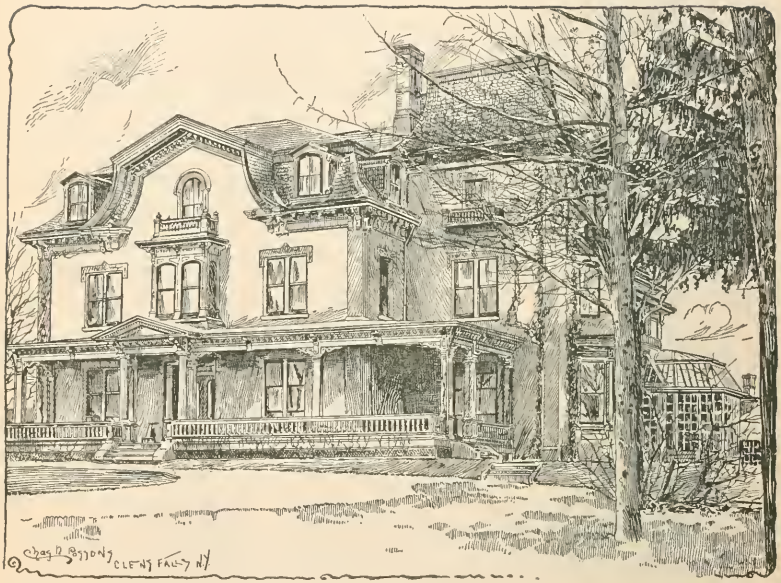
HOLY GUARDIAN ANGELS' CHURCH (FRENCH).

TWIGG BROTHERS.

At 146 Main Street, Opera House Block, is the well-stocked and attractive store of Twigg Bros. The house was established about fifteen years ago, the firm having been as at present constituted for the past five years. The individual members of the firm are G. P. and David Twigg. The house deals in everything in ready-made clothing, gents' furnishings, trunks, robes, blankets, fur goods, etc. Trade extends all through Northern Vermont and a part of Canada.

RICHARDSON, TWIGG & CO.

This firm is the most recently established of any in St. Albans, opening for business in September last. Its location is at 148 Main Street, in the Opera House Block. The store was



Residence of W. C. Smith,

especially fitted up for the firm, and the quarters provided furnish a greater floor space than any other establishment of the kind in this section. The front is the most ornate of any in St. Albans, and the arranagement of the windows allow unusual facilities for display. The store is 120 feet deep. Ground floor and basement are in use by the firm. The house deals at wholesale and retail in dry and fancy goods, carpets, draperies, window goods, ladies' furs, cloaks, wraps, etc. The individual members of the firm are A. S. Richardson, G. P. Twigg and J. B. Kavanaugh.

A. S. HYDE & SON.

The senior member of this firm is the oldest active business man in St. Albans. He established himself here in 1839. F. W. Hyde, the son, entered the house as a partner in 1882, when the firm name became as now. The firm's location is at 118 Main Street, and its business is in dealing in general groceries and provisions. Hyde & Son make specialties of Franklin County butter and Vermont maple sugar, and transact a large business in these goods. They handle the entire products of several makers and supply families in various parts of the country. Special attention is paid to maple sugar, and the firm has customers living at remote distances from St. Albans who have secured supplies from them for the past ten years. The house sends maple sugar to Florida and to California; but the bulk of its transactions in this line is in Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis. When a person sends to Hyde & Son for maple sugar, nothing but the purest and best article is shipped in return.

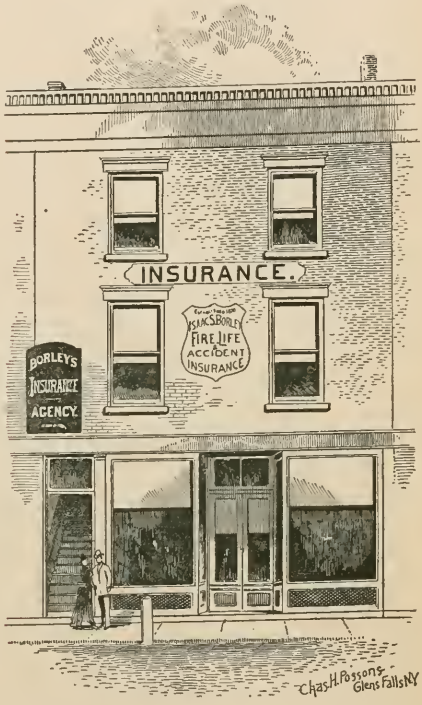
C. H. MORTON.

Mr. Morton is located in Farrar Block, corner of Main and Lake Streets, and deals in everything known to the clothing trade. He can fit out a gentleman from top to toe, boots alone excepted, and then furnish a valise or trunk to carry the old clothes away in. Mr. Morton makes a specialty of fur coats and robes. He has been in business for about twenty years, succeeding his father, and has been in his present location since 1878.

Residence of G. P. Twigg.

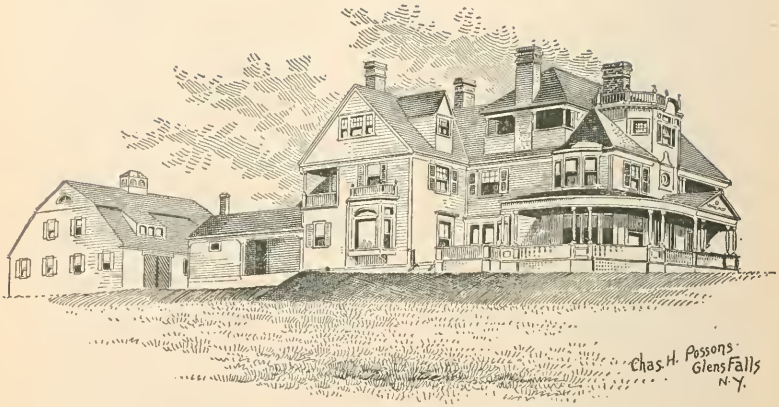
ISAAC S. BORLEY.

Mr. Borley has been in insurance business in St. Albans for five years, conducting an agency which was established in 1870. His location is at the corner of Main and Kingman Sts., and his office, which has been recently fitted up, is the finest appointed of any insurance agent in Vermont. Mr. Borley represents twenty-five fire, life and accident companies, being general agent for Franklin and Grand Isle Counties for them all. Here presents the Sun Fire Office of England, a purely mutual company, the oldest company in the World; the Royal Fire Insurance Co., which has the largest cash assets of any company; the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Co., one of the oldest in America. He is the general agent for Northern Vermont, including Burlington, for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co. The majority of Mr. Borley's companies allow him to adjust all losses in his territory.



ARTHUR L. WEEKS.

Mr. Weeks began business in the grocery line in St. Albans about eleven years ago; and for the past eight years has been engaged in the boot and shoe trade. He conducts the "Star Shoe Store" at 132 Main Street, and traveling men (who know whereof they speak) credit him with conducting the third largest business in his line in the State.



Residence of A. S. Richardson.

FREDERICK DUTCHER.

This is one of the old established concerns of St. Albans. It was founded by L. L. Dutcher in 1841, the present proprietor entering the concern in 1843, and continuing at the same location, 109 Main Street, ever since. The house is stocked with a complete line of all goods known to the drug business, and occupies a leading position in the trade of St. Albans.

Dutcher's Fly Killer, famous in all parts of the country, is made by this house. Its manufacture has reached such proportions that a special building, 100 by 40 feet in size and two stories high, is devoted to this branch of business. The factory has a full complement of special machinery which allows the dipping of 240 sheets at one time, and 100 reams of paper can be turned out per day. Dutcher's Fly Killer is in popular demand, and it is to be found in every hamlet.

Dutcher's Golden Liquid Butter Color is made by this house. It was originally manufactured to supply local demands, but its worth becoming known, a demand arose in all the surrounding section, until now the business has reached large proportions.

GREENE & CLARK.

This house was established by E. G. & S. C. Greene in 1865. Business was continued by this firm until 1884, when the house became as at present, the individual members of the firm being S. C. Greene and A. W. Clark. The firm's location is at 114 Main Street, and the business conducted is dealing in stoves, ranges and furnaces, house-furnishing goods, etc., besides large transactions in the purchase of paper stock, old junk, hides and pelts. Greene & Clark also do plumbing, gas and steam fitting, tin work, steam heating, etc.

W. D. CHANDLER.

To Mr. Chandler must be accorded the credit of conducting one of the most complete and most popular photographic studios in the State. All the latest appliances and devices are provided, the processes employed being such as have been approved and adopted by the leading photographers in the country. All

ST. MARY'S (R. C.) CHURCH.

classes of portrait and landscape work are executed, the pictures showing the true artist in every detail. The engravings in this publication were all made direct from photographs taken for the purpose by Mr. Chandler.

CLARK & HATCH.

This house was established by the present proprietors, W. E. Clark and H. W. Hatch, 13 years ago, Mr. Clark having been in business, however, several years before. The house is located at 122 Main Street, and deals in shelf and heavy hardware, bar iron, steel, wagon makers' and blacksmiths' supplies, paints, oils, glass, seeds, agricultural implements, cutlery, tools, etc. The firm are sole agents in this section for Chicago Hardware Co.'s fine house-finishing hardware.

E. D. FULLER.

Mr. E. D. Fuller conducts sale and livery stables on Main Street, which were established by his father, being the first livery in town, about 70 years ago, and have always been located in the same place. Mr. Fuller is a dealer in horses, and as such, has an extended reputation. He sells about 100 every year, his specialty being matched pairs and gentlemen's drivers. Without doubt Mr. Fuller sells more fine horses than any other dealer in the State. His stock is all bred in Northern Vermont and Northern New York, and is chiefly of the Morgan, Hambletonian and Phil. Sheridan breeds. Customers come from all the New England cities and New York, and a fact which speaks volumes in favor of Mr. Fuller is the confidence of patrons, customers of years ago ordering horses and relying upon Mr. Fuller's judgment without seeing their purchase until after shipment.

HOTELS

Stratton's Hotel is situated at the south end of the beautiful Taylor Park, and is convenient to the business center of the village. The building is of brick, three stories high, and everything about it is clean and inviting. The rooms are commodious and comfortable, the table substantial and bounteous, and the

Residence of J. W. Hobart.

guest is regarded with an eye to hospitality that is refreshing. Aside from the comforts of the house, Stratton's Hotel is a pleasant place to stop at on account of its attractive surroundings.

STRATTON'S HOTEL.

The Welden House is located at the head of the Park, and is one of the largest and best appointed hotels in New England. It is a five-story brick structure with a Mansard roof, and contains 200 rooms. As a summer resort the hotel is widely known, and has enjoyed a large patronage.

The American House occupies a central position on the west side of the Park. It is a large four-story brick structure, capable of accommodating 150 guests. The house is well-appointed throughout, and has long been a favorite hotel with the traveling public.

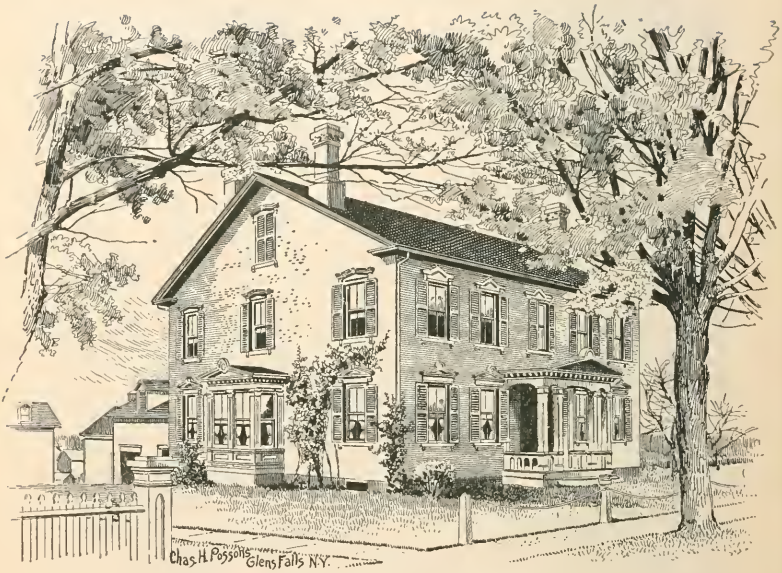
The St. Albans House is on Lake Street, near the depot. The building is of brick, three and one-half stories high, and is comfortable and homelike.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

THE COURT HOUSE.

At the organization of Franklin County, St. Albans was chosen as the shire-town, where the supreme court meets in January, and the county court in April and September. The whole county constitutes a probate district. The Court House, a substantial and commodious edifice, stands on the east side of the Park. It is of brick with granite foundations, and was erected at an expense of about $75,000. By defraying a portion of the expense of construction, St. Albans has a portion of the building for town and village purposes. The first floor contains the offices of the county clerk, the probate judge, town and village offices, the grand and petit jurors' rooms ; the second floor contains the court room, judge's office, and jury and county committee rooms.

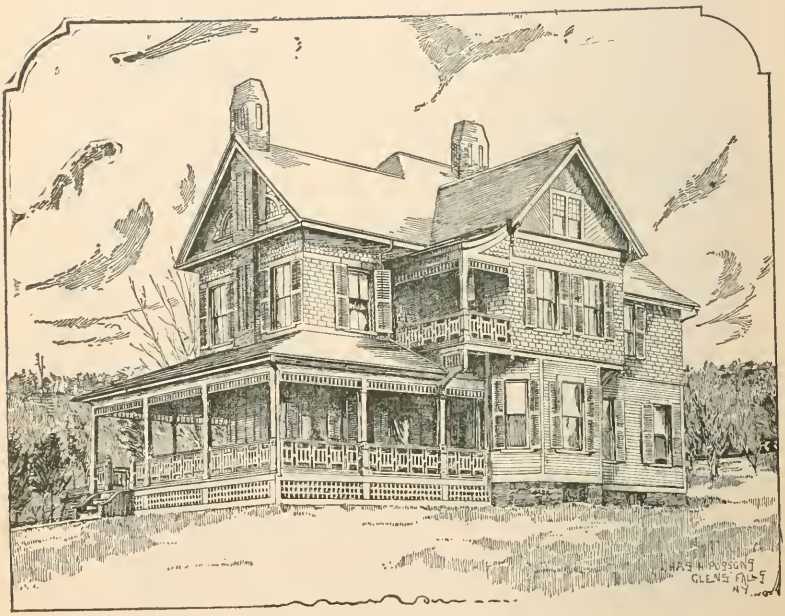
FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT HOUSE.



Residenee of F. Stewart Stranahan.

Lake Champlain

LAKE CHAMPLAIN lies between Vermont and the State of New York, more than half of it being within the limits of the former State. Grand Isle County is formed of the islands in the lake belonging to Vermont. These islands include South Hero, 13 miles long, North Hero, 11 miles long, and Isle La Motte. Alburgh Tongue, putting out from Canada, and as isolated from the Vermont mainland as the islands themselves, belongs to Grand Isle County. The county has a population of about 4000. North Hero and Isle La Motte are connected with Alburgh Tongue by bridges, and a bridge is now being constructed that will connect South Hero and North Hero. The former island is also connected with the mainland by a bridge. According to United States coast survey, Lake Champlain measures 107½ miles from Whitehall (its southern end) to Fort Montgomery, at the Canada line. Its greatest width is 12⅛ miles, its mean width 4½ miles, and its greatest depth 399 feet. Its elevation above tide is 93 feet. Measuring down into Missisquoi Bay, on the east side, extending into Canada, and separated from the outlet by Alburgh Tongue, the lake measures 118 miles. Lake Champlain is connected with the Hudson River by a canal 64 miles long, so that the towns lying on the shores of the lake have direct communication by water with the cities of Troy, Albany and New York, and the Richelieu River and Chambly Canal give direct water communication with Montreal on the north, and thence with the Great Lakes. The shores of Lake Champlain are indented by numerous bays, most of which are small. Missisquoi Bay is the largest. It belongs, principally, to Vermont. No part of the United States is more interesting from its historic associations than Lake Champlain. Every bay and island, and nearly every foot of its shores, have been the scene of some warlike movement, the midnight foray of the predatory savage, the



Residence of D. E. Bradley.

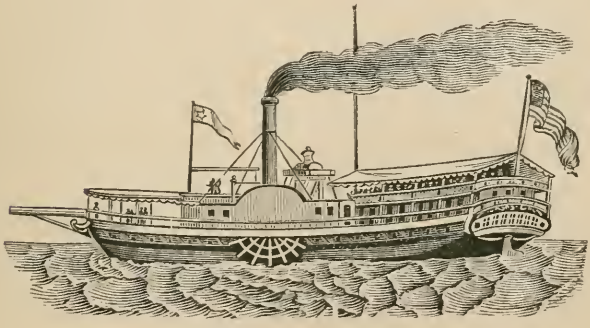
bloody scout of the frontier settlers, the rendezvous of armed bands, or the conflict of contending armies. These stirring incidents extend in tradition far beyond the first discovery of the lake, and are brought down by scattered and unconnected history, in an almost uninterrupted series of strifes and contentions, to the close of the war of 1812. Previous to the settlement of the country by the Europeans, Lake Champlain had long been the thoroughfare between hostile and powerful Indian tribes, and after the settlement it continued the same in reference to the French and English colonies, and subsequently in reference to the English in Canada and the United States.

Commercial business on Lake Champlain was begun as early as 1770, when Major Skeene, of Whitehall, launched a sloop and made regular trips through the lake to Canada, thus opening a communication with the settlements on the borders of the lake. The Revolution put a stop to commercial business, however, but it was immediately resumed on the declaration of peace, and the white wings of the trading sloops, and the rafts of heavy timber, dotted the whole length of the lake.

The great stride in progress was in 1808, one year after Robert Fulton made the memorable trial trip of his steamboat on the Hudson. Two brothers, John and James Winans, were the first to take practical advantage of the new field opened by the event. During this year they launched the second practical steamboat ever made, and the next year, 1809, it commenced navigating the lake, just two hundred years after Champlain had entered upon its waters in his bark canoe. The boat was called the "Vermont." It was similar in appearance to a large-class canal boat, except being about forty feet longer and six feet wider. The decks were clear, having no pilot-house, the steering being done by a tiller, and the engine, an horizontal one, being all under deck, only the smoke-stack appearing above. She was fitted with second-hand machinery, very poor at that, had a cylinder twenty inches by three feet, "side level bell crank," with a large balance wheel ten feet in diameter. The boat was constantly subject to break-downs, which were a part of her programme, and

ST. ALBANS AND LAKE FROM ALDIS HILL.

could be relied upon to make a trip from Whitehall to St. Johns and back in a week. In October, 1815, on her trip from St. Johns, the connecting rod became detached from the crank, and before the engine could be stopped, it was forced through the bottom of the boat and she sunk, a wreck, near Ash Island, a few miles south of Isle Aux Noix. Improvements in steamboat building at once began, and in 1815 the "1st Phœnix" was built on the lake, her speed being double that of its predecessor. This boat was destroyed by fire in September, 1819, causing the death of six passengers. From this time forward boats were rapidly put out, increasing in power and size, until the present "floating palaces" have attained almost perfection. Navigation companies were established, and steamboat property came to be the most profitable in which one could invest money. The advent of the locomotive checked navigation business largely, but there is still a large business done on the lake.



Old Steamer Vermont.

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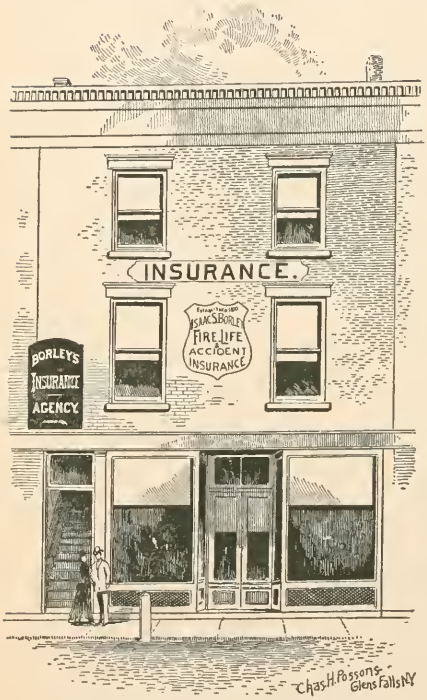
AGENCY ESTABLISHED 1870

ISAAC S. BORLEY,

INSURANCE



Represents 25 of the Soundest, Staunchest and most Reliable Fire, Life and Accident Insurance Companies, with loss-paying powers second to none in the World. The companies include

Royal Insurance Co.
Sun Fire Office.
Phœnix Insurance Co.
Lancashire Insurance Co.
London and Lancashire Ins. Co.
N. B. and Mercantile Ins. Co.
Norwich Union.
Springfield.
Pennsylvania.
American.
Connecticut.
Continental.
Liberty.
People's.
New England Fire.
Fire Insurance Association.
Granite State.
Quincy.
Fitchburg.
Royal Canadian.
Lloyd's Plate Glass.
Traveler's Accident.
Massachusetts Mutual Life.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FIRE INSURANCE.

More Companies Represented, More Capital Represented than all Fire Insurance Agencies in Franklin and Grand Isle Counties Combined.

All Losses Honestly and Promptly Adjusted and paid at the office of ISAAC S. BORLEY. Call in person, or send by Mail, Telegraph, Telephone, or otherwise, and your orders will receive my personal and immediate attention.

ISAAC S. BORLEY, GENERAL AG'T FOR FRANKLIN AND GRAND ISLE COUNTIES,

Cor. Main and Kingman Sts., ST. ALBANS, VT.

1847. 1889.

CHARLES WYMAN & SON,

The Largest Variety,

The Latest Patterns,

The Lowest Prices,

Of all goods found in a

FIRST-CLASS JEWELRY STORE.

Fine and Low Priced Watches,
Fine and Low Priced Clocks,
Fine Diamonds and Imitations,
Fine Silver and Plated Goods,
Fine Gold Rings,
Fine and Low Priced Spectacles,
Fine and Low Priced Lamps.

FINE WATCH WORK AND GENERAL REPAIRS BY COMPETENT WORKMEN ONLY.

W. D. CHANDLER,

ST. ALBANS, VERMONT.

Artist ✻ Photographer,

Cor. MAIN and KINGMAN STREETS.

FIRST-CLASS PORTRAIT ✻ ✻

✻ ✻ AND LANDSCAPE WORK.

The illustrations contained in this book were made direct from photographs taken by Mr. Chandler.

St. Albans Academy

—AND—

FRANKLIN * COUNTY * GRAMMAR * SCHOOL.

CALENDAR. { FALL TERM, 14 weeks, Sept. 16—Dec. 20, 1889.
WINTER TERM, 12 weeks, Jan. 6—March 28, 1890.
SPRING TERM, 12 weeks, April 7—June 27, 1890.

COURSES OF STUDY.

Classical—Four years of Latin, three or four of Greek, and the usua requirements for admission to college.

Latin-English.—Three or four years of Latin, with Science, English, History and Mathematics; French if desired.

English.—French, Science, etc., with wide choice of electives. This may be taken in three years, and gives the ability to read, speak and write French, for all common uses.

Special.—This course leads to no diploma, as pupils are admitted to it without examination, upon evidence of fitness. Pupils are permitted to choose, under the Principal's advice, such studies as they find profitable.

TEACHERS' COURSE.—No entrance examinations, no diploma. The subjects required for a teacher's certificate will be treated with great thoroughness. The Principal will take especial care that the members of this class have excellent opportunities.

Students are admitted at any time upon satisfactory examination. It is preferable to begin with the term and to take a regular course of study. Music lessons for all courses twice a week.

TEACHERS.

FRANKLIN H. DEWART, A.M., Principal.—Greek and Latin.
MARGARET HILL, A.B., Mathematics and English.
GEORGIE ANGELL, A.B., History and Science.
MRS. H. S. LEWIS, French.
C. S. CORNELL, Music.

The instructors have been carefully selected with a view to the best interests of the school.

Each one has been specially trained for the work undertaken in one of the best colleges, and has had sufficient practical experience to guarantee success.

The methods of teaching are those of the year 1889, as known to studious and progressive teachers.

TUITION, $7 a term. Board and room in families, $3 to $4 a week. Inquiries promptly answered.

M. MAGIFF,
H. E. BENTLEY,
F. F. TWITCHELL,
} Prudential Committee,
District No. 4,
St. Albans, Vt.

Richardson, Twigg & Co.

DRY GOODS, CARPETS & CLOAKS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Opera House Block, St. Albans, Vt.

NEW HOUSE. NEW FURNITURE.

FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

STRATTON'S HOTEL

J. H. STRATTON, Proprietor.

CORNER MAIN AND FAIRFIELD STREETS,

ST. ALBANS, - - - VERMONT.

A GOOD STABLE IN CONNECTION WITH THE HOUSE.

Lane's St. Albans Bookstore

In addition to a very full assortment of

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS

Carries in stock

Photograph Albums, Pocket Cutlery, Writing Desks, Work Baskets, Pictures, framed or without frames

A complete stock of

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY

(FINE STATIONERY A SPECIALTY.)

And a general assortment of

TOYS

WALL PAPER AND CEILING DECORATIONS

A well selected stock and low prices at

LANE'S BOOKSTORE.

CHARLES H. PLACE,

144 MAIN STREET, ST. ALBANS, VT.

◎ ◎ JEWELER. ◎ ◎

YOU WILL FIND AT MY STORE A COMPLETE LINE OF

WATCHES,

In Gold, Gold-Filled, Silver and Nickel, in Ladies' and Gentlemen's sizes. Also a nice line of

DIAMONDS,

Sterling Silver and Silver-Plated Ware

Piano, Banquet and Parlor Lamps,

Brass and Bronze Goods, and Novelties

In my line not to be found elsewhere. Respectfully yours,

CHARLES H. PLACE.

❋ Greene & Clark, ❋

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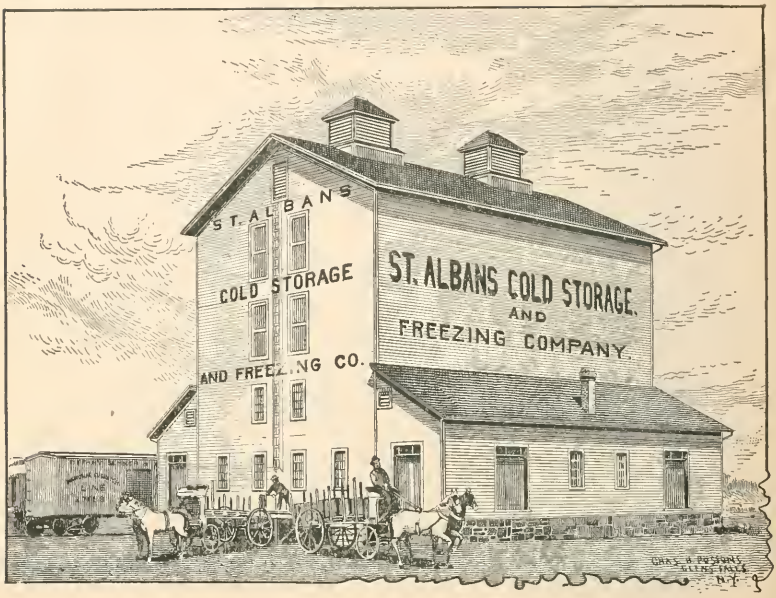

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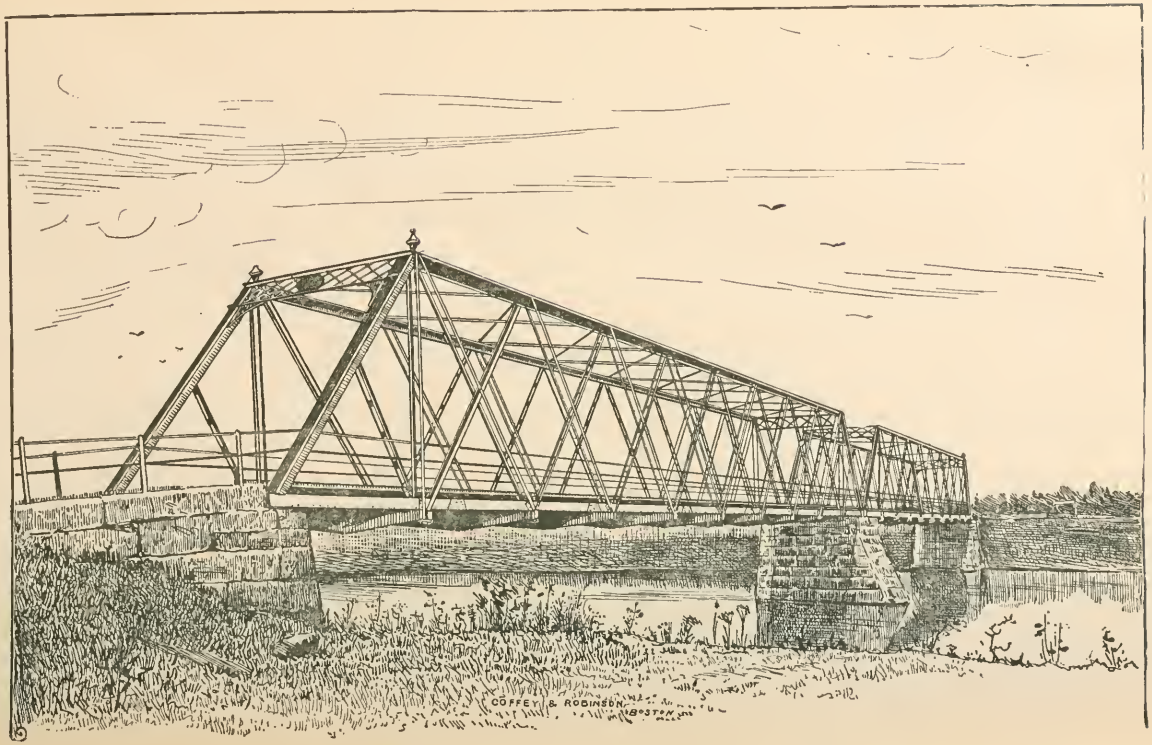

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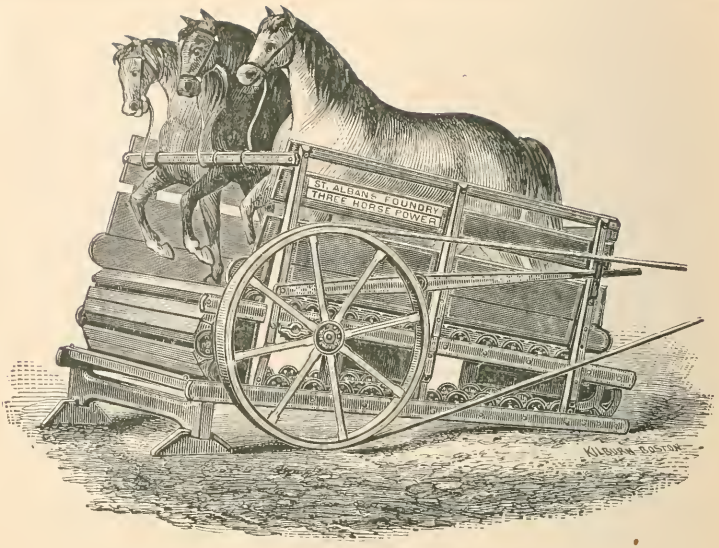

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H. W. HALL, Manager.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

ST. ALBANS BOARD OF TRADE

ADOPTED MARCH 21, 1888.

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

Section 1. The name of this Association shall be the St. Albans Board of Trade.

ARTICLE II.—OBJECTS.

Section 1. The objects of this Board of Trade shall be to foster, encourage and develop the mercantile and manufacturing interests of St. Albans and its vicinity; to collect, preserve and circulate useful information concerning the village, its trade, industries and advantages; to obtain fair and equitable rates of freight to and from St. Albans, and to prevent, if possible, discriminations in favor of other places; to encourage wise and needful legislation, and oppose the enactment of laws which might injuriously effect our manufacturing and commercial interests; to promote integrity, fair dealing and good faith among, and adjust and determine disputes and differences between business men; to inculcate the highest principles of honor, equity and business morality in the community; and, generally, to strive with united effort to increase the wealth, industries, trade, influence and population of St. Albans.

ARTICLE III.—MEMBERSHIP.

Section 1. Any actual resident of St. Albans, Vt., and its vicinity, and any person or member of a company having an established place of business therein, may become a member of this Board of Trade by filing with the Secretary an application for that purpose, obtaining the consent of a majority of the Board of Governors, signing an agreement to be governed by the Constitution, By-Laws and Orders of the Board of Trade, and paying membership fee.

Section 2. Any member in good standing may resign upon payment of all dues standing against him.

ARTICLE IV.—DUES.

Section 1. The membership fee shall be two dollars, payable in advance.

Section 2. Upon the election of any person to membership in this Board, he shall pay such admission fee and dues as may, upon recommendation of the Committee on Finance, have at such time been adopted. All dues shall be paid semi-annually, in advance, at the first regular meetings of March and September. In all cases the membership fee must accompany the application for membership.

ARTICLE V.—OFFICERS.

Section 1. The officers of this Board of Trade shall consist of a President, a First and Second Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and six Governors, who shall collectively form the Board of Governors of the Board of Trade, and whose duties shall be prescribed in the By-Laws.

Section 2. The President, the Vice-Presidents, the Secretary and the Treasurer shall be elected by ballot on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in March of each year, and shall serve until their successors are chosen. At the annual meeting in March, 1888, there shall be six Governors elected, two to serve for three years, two for two years and two for one year. At each succeeding annual election, two Governors shall be elected to serve for three years.

Section 3. Vacancies in the Board of Governors, caused by resignation, disability or death of any of its members, may be filled by the Board of Governors.

ARTICLE VI.—STANDING COMMITTEES.

Section 1. There shall be appointed by the President, subject to the approval of a majority of the Board of Governors, the following Standing Committees:

1. Committee on Manufactures, consisting of seven members.
2. Committee on Real Estate, consisting of seven members.
3. Committee on Legislation, consisting of five members.
4. Committee on Transportation, consisting of three members.
5. Committee on Municipal Affairs, consisting of three members.
6. Committee on Arbitration, consisting of three members.
7. Committee on Statistics and Market Reports, consisting of three members.
8. Committee on Agriculture, consisting of three members.
9. Committee on Finance, consisting of three members.

And such other committees as the Board of Governors may from time to time direct.

Section 2. Each Standing Committee shall choose from its members its own chairman.

ARTICLE VII.—AMENDMENTS.

Section 1. Amendments to this Constitution may be made by presenting the same at any regular business meeting, in writing, and if the Board of Trade shall so order, notice shall be given by posting a copy of said amendments in the Board of Trade rooms, at least two weeks prior to the regular meeting, at which the same are to be acted upon, at which regular meeting the amendment so proposed may be adopted by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present.

BY-LAWS

CHAPTER I.

Meetings.

Rule 1. Regular meetings of the Board of Trade shall be held the first Wednesday of each month, at eight o'clock p. m.

Rule 2. Special meetings shall be called by the President, or in his absence, by one of the Vice-Presidents, on the written request of five members of the Board. *Provided*, that the business to be acted upon shall be designated in the requisition, and in the notice of such meeting, and that no other business shall be acted on than that which is so designated.

Rule 3. Notices of the regular and special meetings shall be mailed to each member, at least three days previous to the time of meeting, by the Secretary.

Rule 4. At the regular meetings of the Board the following shall be the Order of Business:

1. Reading of minutes.
2. Report of Treasurer.
3. Report of Standing Committees.
4. Report of Board of Governors.
5. Report of Special Committees.
6. Unfinished business.
7. New business.

Rule 5. The rules of parliamentary practice as comprised in Cushing's Manual shall govern the Board.

CHAPTER II.

Quorums.

Rule 1. Ten members thereof shall constitute a quorum of the Board of Trade.

Rule 2. A majority of the Board of Governors and of each Standing Committee, shall form a quorum of each respectively.

CHAPTER III.

Duties of the President.

Rule 1. The President shall preside and preserve order at all meetings of the Board of Trade and Board of Governors, and perform such other duties as the Rules and Orders of the Board of Trade may require.

Rule 2. In the absence or disability of the President, his duties and authority shall devolve upon the First and Second Vice-Presidents; and in the absence of both President and Vice-Presidents, the Governors shall choose a President *pro tempore* from among their number.

CHAPTER IV.

Duties of the Board of Governors.

Rule 1. The property, affairs, business and concerns of the Board of Trade shall be managed by the Board of Governors, who shall have general and entire management of the same, except in cases otherwise provided for in the By-Laws of the Board of Trade. They shall exercise a general supervision over the financial affairs of the Board of Trade.

CHAPTER V.

Duties of the Secretary.

Rule 1. The Secretary shall attend at all general and committee meetings, and keep proper minutes of the same; shall record all contracts entered into, and arbitrations made; and shall generally perform such services, keep such files and books and render such accounts as the Board may require.

Rule 2. The remuneration of the Secretary shall be fixed by the Board of Governors.

CHAPTER VI.

Duties of the Treasurer.

Rule 1. The Treasurer shall keep accurate books of account and hold the funds of the Board of Trade; collect all dues and pay such bills as may be approved by the Committee on Finance. He shall make a statement, at the annual meeting, of the financial condition of the Board; and he shall give a bond in such sum and with such sureties as shall be approved by the Board of Governors, conditioned to faithfully account for all money which shall come into his hands as Treasurer, and faithfully to perform all his duties as Treasurer as required by the By-Laws, and the laws of the State.

CHAPTER VII.

Duties of the Standing Committees.

Rule 1. The Committee on Manufactures shall consider questions relating to the introduction, fostering and encouragement of manufacturing interests in St. Albans and its vicinity.

Rule 2. The Committee on Real Estate shall collect information in regard to location or sites suitable for manufacturing purposes, and to secure terms of purchase or lease thereof, and, further, to so assist in every manner within their power those seeking business locations as will invite their attention to our village as a place of location.

Rule 3. All questions of Statutory Law, whether national, state or municipal, affecting our commercial or manufacturing interests, shall be considered by the Committee on Legislation.

Rule 4. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Transportion to look after the interests of the members of this Board, as regards shipping and receiving facilities and rates, to the end that they may not be discriminated against in the matter of freight rates, and that our village may maintain and improve its position as a manufacturing and distributing point.

Rule 5. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Municipal Affairs to bring to the notice of the Board, and to assist in procuring such municipal legislation as shall be needed to advance the general interests of the village.

Rule 6. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Arbitration to decide, when required to do so by the parties in dispute, all disagreements between members of the Board, with the view of maintaining harmony therein, and perform such other duties as are required by the By-Laws.

Rule 7. The Committee on Statistics and Market Reports shall have charge of matters relating to supply of newspapers, prices current, market reports, telegraphic and staticical information for the use of the Board of Trade and of obtaining regularly such reliable information as may effect the value of articles dealt in by the members of the Board.

Rule 8. The Committee on Agriculture shall consider matters relating to the fostering of rural industries and the establishment and mainteuance at St. Albans of markets and other means for the sale of the agricultural, commercial and industrial productions of this vicinity.

Rule 9. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Finance to recommend such appropriations as in their judgment shall be necessary for the expenses of the Board ; to recommend the amount of the annual dues necessary to its maintenance ; and to approve all bills for expenditures. They shall also audit the accounts of the Treasurer.

CHAPTER VIII.

Forfeiture of Membership and Expulsion.

Rule 1. If a member be in arrears for dues for a period of one year, his right of membership may be forfeited by a majority vote of the Board of Governors.

Rule 2. Charges of unmercantile conduct may be preferred by one member against another, said charges to be in writing, addressed to the President and filed with the Secretary.

Rule 3. Charges of unmercantile conduct when preferred, shall be considered by the Board of Governors ; and if it shall appear to them that the same are not frivolous, but are of sufficient gravity and in proper form, they shall certify them to the Board of Arbitration for investigation, and their decision thereon shall be final. If such decision sustains the charges preferred, the member thus found guilty shall be subject to such penalty or punishment as the Committee may impose. And if the offence is of sufficient gravity, and the Committee so certify upon their findings, such guilty member shall be expelled.

Rule 3. Accused members shall have proper notice and opportunity to appear and defend, though not by legal counsel ; but if they neglect or refuse to attend, after due notice, the investigation shall proceed as if they were present.

CHAPTER IX.

Elections.

Rule 1. Election for officers shall be by ballot, and the member receiving the greatest number of votes for the office for which he shall be named in the ballots shall be declared elected.

CHAPTER X.

Alterations and Amendments.

Rule 1. Any alteration or amendment to these By-Laws shall be proposed at a stated meeting of the Board, and shall be acted upon at a subsequent stated meeting, and shall be approved by two-thirds of the members present.